New Mexico Labor Market Review

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New Mexico Department of LABOR

Bruce King, *Governor*
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HIGHLIGHTS - April 1991

...New Mexico unemployment rate rose by one-tenth of a point to 7.6 percent this April. The U.S. civilian unemployment rate, not seasonally adjusted, was 6.5 percent in April, down from 7.1 percent in March 1991.

...Unemployed New Mexicans totalled 53,700 in April, up from 45,800 in April 1990 - a 17.2 percent increase. The rate of increase of unemployment has been falling since earlier this year - the increase was 28.4 percent in January 1991.

...New Mexico's nonagricultural wage and salary employment rose slightly in April to 579,000, showing an increase of 1,600 jobs from March. The gain of 1,600 jobs was equally divided between the goods producing and service producing sectors.

...Nonfarm employment in New Mexico is now up by 4,300 jobs from last year, a 0.7 percent growth rate. New Mexico's job growth rate has been on the decline since late 1989. The national economy has posted overall nonfarm job losses on an annual basis since February 1991.

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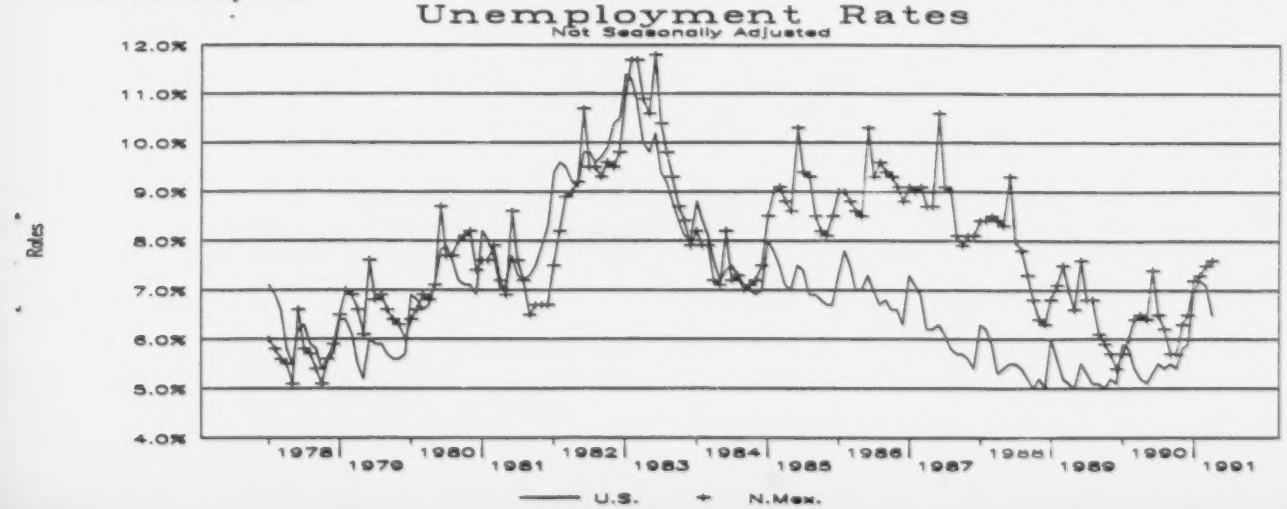

NEW MEXICO
LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
(Household Survey Based)

New Mexico's unemployment rate rose one-tenth of a point to 7.6 percent this April. The U.S. civilian unemployment rate, not seasonally adjusted, was 6.5 percent in April, down from 7.1 percent in March 1991 and contrary to the recent pattern of increases. Unemployed New Mexicans totalled 53,700 in April, up from 45,800 in April 1990 - a 17.2 percent increase. The rate of increase in unemployment has been falling since earlier this year - the increase was 28.4 percent in January 1991. The level of unemployment has been increasing on an over-the-year basis since November 1990 and is now 7,900 higher than one year ago. Looking back over the last decade, New Mexico unemployment rose on an over-the-year basis from March 1980 to July 1981, between January 1982 and September 1983, and from January 1985 to June 1987.

Evidence of increased joblessness is also provided by New Mexico Department of Labor data on unemployment insurance (U.I.) claims. The number of unemployed New Mexicans receiving U.I. benefits rose to 15,065 in April 1991, from 11,480 in April 1990. The proportion of unemployed persons receiving unemployment insurance has been rising in tandem with the number of unemployed, and is now at 28.1 percent. New Mexicans filing new claims for U.I. in April 1991 numbered 6,168, up from 4,847 in April of 1990. Recent increases in U.I. initial claims have continued into May, indicating that improvement in the unemployment situation is still over the horizon.

New Mexico posted a decline of 5,700 persons employed or -0.9 percent since April 1990, according to the household survey. The national decline in total employment by this measure was -0.6 percentage point, somewhat less severe than in New Mexico. Total employment has been undergoing a downward trend on an over-the-year basis since September 1990. This can be compared to the 1980 contraction, in which household employment fell for seven months on an over-the-year basis, and 1981-82, in which household employment fell for six months.

Each employment slowdown manifests its own mix of problem and strong sectors. 1980 employment estimates were impacted by substantial declines in the construction and trade sectors, while the 1981-82 contraction was led by a decline in all three goods-producing industries (mining, construction and manufacturing). The current slowdown is being led by falling employment in construction, transportation, communications & utilities and finance, insurance & real estate, as well as drastic slowing of growth rates for manufacturing, trade and services.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Apr. 1991	Mar. 1991	Apr. 1990	Mar. 1991	Apr. 1990
Civilian Labor Force	702,100	702,700	699,900	-600	+2,200
Employment	648,400	650,000	654,100	-1,600	-5,700
Unemployment	53,700	52,700	45,800	+1,000	+7,900
Rate	7.6%	7.5%	6.5%		

ALBUQUERQUE AREA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)
LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
(Household Survey Based)

Albuquerque's unemployment rate stayed at 5.8 percent in April 1991, identical to March 1991, but up by half of a percentage point from the April 1990 rate. The estimate of unemployed persons in Albuquerque is now 1,300 higher than one year ago, an increase of 9.4 percent. Unemployment statewide rose by 17.2 percent over the same period.

Albuquerque's level of unemployment has now been rising on an over-the year basis for six months. In comparison, unemployment rose for twelve months on an over-the-year basis during the slowdown of 1986-87, and for twenty months during 1982-3. Albuquerque unemployment also showed large over-the-year increases between January 1979 and April 1981, with increases as large as 46 percent in October 1980 and 37 percent in November 1980.

Administrative data from the Unemployment Insurance (U.I.) program are consistent with the April over-the-year unemployment increase, as the count of recipients in Albuquerque was significantly higher than one year ago, up from 3,300 to 4,365 (+32.3 percent). New U.I. claims in April were up 17 percent or 242 claims over April 1990. The trend of increasing initial claims has continued, although the rate of increase is slowing, into May.

The over-the-year change in Albuquerque total employment was a minus 2,400, a 1 percent decrease. Total employment has been contracting on an over-the-year basis since August 1990. Looking back at employment trends over the last decade, Albuquerque total employment increased except for decreases during all of 1980 and a few isolated months in 1987 and 1988.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Apr. 1991	Mar. 1991	Apr. 1990	Mar. 1991	Apr. 1990
Civilian Labor Force	263,400	263,000	264,500	+ 400	-1,100
Employment	248,200	247,800	250,600	+ 400	-2,400
Unemployment	15,200	15,200	13,900	0	+1,300
Rate	5.8%	5.8%	5.3%		

NEW MEXICO AND UNITED STATES

RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

NEW MEXICO

YEAR/ MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY MENT	UNEM- PLOYMENT	RATE %
1977	518,000	478,000	40,000	7.7%
1978	545,000	514,000	31,000	5.7%
1979	557,000	520,000	37,000	6.6%
1980	562,000	520,000	42,000	7.5%
1981	579,000	537,000	42,000	7.3%
1982	596,000	541,000	55,000	9.2%
1983	609,000	547,000	62,000	10.1%
1984	628,000	581,000	47,000	7.5%
1985	644,000	587,000	57,000	8.8%
1986	678,000	616,000	62,000	9.2%
1987	682,000	622,000	60,000	8.9%
1988	688,000	635,000	54,000	7.8%
1989	698,000	651,000	46,000	6.7%
1990	700,000	656,000	44,000	6.3%
1990 JAN.	682,100	643,400	38,700	5.7%
FEB.	689,100	647,800	41,300	6.0%
MAR.	696,800	652,100	44,700	6.4%
APR.	699,900	654,100	45,800	6.5%
MAY.	703,900	658,800	45,100	6.4%
JUN.	710,800	658,000	52,800	7.4%
JUL.	709,800	663,600	46,200	6.5%
AUG.	703,700	660,200	43,500	6.2%
SEP.	698,000	658,000	40,000	5.7%
OCT.	697,700	657,900	39,800	5.7%
NOV.	702,800	658,700	44,100	6.3%
DEC.	705,400	659,500	45,900	6.5%
1991 JAN.	692,300	642,600	49,700	7.2%
FEB.	697,300	646,600	50,700	7.3%
MAR.	702,700	650,000	52,700	7.5%
APR.	702,100	648,400	53,700	7.6%
MAY.				
JUN.				
JUL.				
AUG.				
SEP.				
OCT.				
NOV.				
DEC.				
# CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	-600	-1,600	1,000	0.1
YEAR AGO	2,200	-5,700	7,900	1.1
2 YRS. AGO	8,100	3,000	5,100	0.6
3 YRS. AGO	15,300	19,800	-4,000	-0.8
% CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	-0.1%	-0.2%	1.9%	
YEAR AGO	0.3%	-0.9%	17.2%	
2 YRS. AGO	1.2%	0.5%	10.5%	
3 YRS. AGO	2.3%	3.1%	-6.9%	

UNITED STATES

(in thousands)

YEAR/ MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY MENT	UNEM- PLOYMENT	RATE %
1977	99,009	92,017	6,991	7.1%
1978	102,251	96,048	6,202	6.1%
1979	104,962	98,824	6,137	5.8%
1980	106,940	99,303	7,637	7.1%
1981	108,670	100,397	8,273	7.6%
1982	110,204	99,526	10,678	9.7%
1983	111,550	100,834	10,717	9.6%
1984	113,544	105,005	8,539	7.5%
1985	115,461	107,150	8,312	7.2%
1986	117,834	109,597	8,237	7.0%
1987	119,865	112,440	7,425	6.2%
1988	121,669	114,968	6,701	5.5%
1989	123,869	117,342	6,528	5.3%
1990	124,787	117,914	6,874	5.5%
1990 JAN.	123,293	116,037	7,256	5.9%
FEB.	123,442	116,308	7,134	5.8%
MAR.	123,789	117,093	6,697	5.4%
APR.	123,816	117,359	6,457	5.2%
MAY.	124,640	118,277	6,363	5.1%
JUN.	126,307	119,605	6,702	5.3%
JUL.	126,899	119,954	6,945	5.5%
AUG.	126,011	119,174	6,837	5.4%
SEP.	124,779	117,961	6,818	5.5%
OCT.	125,020	118,299	6,722	5.4%
NOV.	124,821	117,611	7,211	5.8%
DEC.	124,630	117,287	7,343	5.9%
1991 JAN.	123,585	114,990	8,595	7.0%
FEB.	124,070	115,151	8,919	7.2%
MAR.	124,443	115,639	8,804	7.1%
APR.	124,727	116,678	8,049	6.5%
MAY.				
JUN.				
JUL.				
AUG.				
SEP.				
OCT.				
NOV.				
DEC.				
# CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	284	1,039	-755	-0.6
YEAR AGO	911	-681	1,592	1.3
2 YRS. AGO	2,151	331	1,820	1.4
3 YRS. AGO	4,463	2,773	1,690	1.2
% CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	0.2%	0.9%	-8.6%	
YEAR AGO	0.7%	-0.6%	24.7%	
2 YRS. AGO	1.8%	0.3%	29.2%	
3 YRS. AGO	3.7%	2.4%	26.6%	

Note: Annual average labor force levels and unemployment rates may not calculate exactly due to independent rounding.

(PREL.) MARCH UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY STATE (Highest to Lowest)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

STATE	(PREL.) MARCH 1991 RANKING	RATE
MICHIGAN	1	11.0%
WEST VIRGINIA	2	10.3%
MASSACHUSETTS	3	10.3%
MAINE	4	8.9%
MONTANA	5	8.8%
MISSISSIPPI	6	8.7%
RHODE ISLAND	7	8.5%
ALASKA	8	8.4%
ARKANSAS	9	8.0%
CALIFORNIA	10	7.7%
IDAHO	11	7.6%
PENNSYLVANIA	11	7.6%
OHIO	11	7.6%
KENTUCKY	14	7.5%
NEW MEXICO	15	7.4%
ALABAMA	15	7.4%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	15	7.4%
INDIANA	18	7.3%
VERMONT	19	7.2%
ILLINIOS	20	7.1%
NEW YORK	20	7.1%
NEW JERSEY	22	7.0%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	23	6.9%
FLORIDA	23	6.9%
DELAWARE	23	6.9%
WASHINGTON	23	6.9%
MISSOURI	27	6.7%
WISCONSIN	27	6.7%
OKLAHOMA	27	6.7%
TENNESSEE	27	6.7%
COLORADO	31	6.4%
TEXAS	31	6.4%
OREGON	33	6.3%
VIRGINIA	34	6.2%
LOUISIANA	34	6.2%
SOUTH CAROLINA	34	6.2%
NEVADA	37	6.1%
WYOMING	37	6.1%
MARYLAND	39	6.0%
NORTH CAROLINA	40	5.7%
CONNECTICUT	40	5.7%
MINNESOTA	40	5.7%
GEORGIA	43	5.6%
IOWA	44	5.5%
ARIZONA	45	4.9%
KANSAS	45	4.9%
UTAH	47	4.7%
SOUTH DAKOTA	48	4.4%
NORTH DAKOTA	49	4.3%
NEBRASKA	50	2.8%
HAWAII	51	2.6%

STATE	REVISED MARCH 1990 RANKING	RATE
ALASKA	1	8.0%
RHODE ISLAND	2	7.8%
WEST VIRGINIA	3	7.7%
MICHIGAN	4	7.6%
ARKANSAS	5	7.3%
MISSISSIPPI	5	7.3%
ALABAMA	7	6.9%
IDAHO	7	6.9%
WYOMING	9	6.5%
LOUISIANA	10	6.4%
NEW MEXICO	10	6.4%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	12	6.3%
KENTUCKY	12	6.3%
INDIANA	14	6.0%
MISSOURI	15	5.9%
MASSACHUSETTS	15	5.9%
OHIO	15	5.9%
ILLINIOS	15	5.9%
MAINE	19	5.8%
MONTANA	20	5.7%
OREGON	20	5.7%
TEXAS	20	5.7%
OKLAHOMA	23	5.6%
MINNESOTA	24	5.5%
COLORADO	24	5.5%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	24	5.5%
NEW YORK	27	5.3%
PENNSYLVANIA	27	5.3%
CONNECTICUT	27	5.3%
CALIFORNIA	27	5.3%
WASHINGTON	31	5.2%
ARIZONA	31	5.2%
UTAH	33	5.1%
TENNESSEE	33	5.1%
WISCONSIN	35	5.0%
FLORIDA	35	5.0%
NEVADA	37	4.9%
NEW JERSEY	37	4.9%
VERMONT	37	4.9%
NORTH DAKOTA	40	4.8%
IOWA	41	4.7%
DELAWARE	41	4.7%
GEORGIA	43	4.6%
KANSAS	44	4.3%
SOUTH CAROLINA	44	4.3%
SOUTH DAKOTA	46	4.2%
VIRGINIA	47	4.0%
MARYLAND	48	3.7%
NORTH CAROLINA	49	3.6%
HAWAII	50	3.1%
NEBRASKA	51	2.4%

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY APRIL 1991				REVISED MARCH 1991				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	702,123	648,417	53,706	7.6%	702,644	649,992	52,652	7.5%	-521	-1,575	1,054	-0.1%	-0.2%	2.0%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	263,371	248,154	15,217	5.8%	262,965	247,782	15,183	5.8%	406	372	34	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	59,212	54,292	4,920	8.3%	59,307	54,003	5,304	8.9%	-95	289	-384	-0.2%	0.5%	-7.2%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	70,885	67,748	3,137	4.4%	70,622	67,679	2,943	4.2%	263	69	194	0.4%	0.1%	6.6%
Catron	1,287	1,053	234	18.2%	1,288	1,042	246	19.1%	-1	11	-12	-0.1%	1.1%	-4.9%
Chaves	23,534	22,203	1,331	5.7%	23,853	22,353	1,500	6.3%	-319	-150	-169	-1.3%	-0.7%	-11.3%
Cibola	8,830	7,559	1,271	14.4%	8,903	7,679	1,224	13.7%	-73	-120	47	-0.8%	-1.6%	3.8%
Colfax	6,072	5,408	664	10.9%	6,084	5,539	545	9.0%	-12	-131	119	-0.2%	-2.4%	21.8%
Curry	16,244	15,176	1,068	6.6%	16,296	15,212	1,084	6.7%	-52	-36	-16	-0.3%	-0.2%	-1.5%
De Baca	930	842	88	9.5%	954	866	88	9.2%	-24	-24	0	-2.5%	-2.8%	0.0%
Eddy	19,664	18,242	1,422	7.2%	19,617	18,322	1,295	6.6%	47	-80	127	0.2%	-0.4%	9.8%
Grant	10,246	9,405	841	8.2%	10,314	9,439	875	8.5%	-68	-34	-34	-0.7%	-0.4%	-3.9%
Guadalupe	1,697	1,496	201	11.8%	1,712	1,499	213	12.4%	-15	-3	-12	-0.9%	-0.2%	-5.6%
Harding	314	269	45	14.3%	329	279	50	15.2%	-15	-10	-5	-4.6%	-3.6%	-10.0%
Hidalgo	2,616	2,520	96	3.7%	2,638	2,543	95	3.6%	-22	-23	1	-0.8%	-0.9%	1.1%
Lea	21,394	20,252	1,142	5.3%	21,444	20,317	1,127	5.3%	-50	-65	15	-0.2%	-0.3%	1.3%
Lincoln	6,375	5,899	476	7.5%	6,304	5,817	487	7.7%	71	82	-11	1.1%	1.4%	-2.3%
Luna	6,331	4,945	1,386	21.9%	6,306	5,018	1,288	20.4%	25	-73	98	0.4%	-1.5%	7.6%
McKinley	18,128	16,054	2,074	11.4%	18,246	16,214	2,032	11.1%	-118	-160	42	-0.6%	-1.0%	2.1%
Mora	1,353	875	478	35.3%	1,351	896	455	33.7%	2	-21	23	0.1%	-2.3%	5.1%
Otero	18,581	16,875	1,706	9.2%	18,734	17,056	1,678	9.0%	-153	-181	28	-0.8%	-1.1%	1.7%
Quay	4,453	4,111	342	7.7%	4,505	4,160	345	7.7%	-52	-49	-3	-1.2%	-1.2%	-0.9%
Rio Arriba	14,079	11,391	2,688	19.1%	14,020	11,469	2,551	18.2%	59	-78	137	0.4%	-0.7%	5.4%
Roosevelt	7,907	7,570	337	4.3%	7,930	7,609	321	4.0%	-23	-39	16	-0.3%	-0.5%	5.0%
Sandoval	30,358	28,160	2,198	7.2%	30,645	28,409	2,236	7.3%	-287	-249	-38	-0.9%	-0.9%	-1.7%
San Juan	35,860	31,733	4,127	11.5%	35,561	31,944	3,617	10.2%	299	-211	510	0.8%	-0.7%	14.1%
San Miguel	9,969	8,824	1,145	11.5%	10,200	8,961	1,239	12.1%	-231	-137	-94	-2.3%	-1.5%	-7.6%
Sierra	2,734	2,540	194	7.1%	2,735	2,541	194	7.1%	-1	-1	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Socorro	6,077	5,640	437	7.2%	6,118	5,631	487	8.0%	-41	9	-50	-0.7%	0.2%	-10.3%
Taos	11,365	9,023	2,342	20.6%	11,241	9,474	1,767	15.7%	124	-451	575	1.1%	-4.8%	32.5%
Torrance	3,872	3,511	361	9.3%	3,860	3,489	371	9.6%	12	22	-10	0.3%	0.6%	-2.7%
Union	1,931	1,835	96	5.0%	1,992	1,856	136	6.8%	-61	-21	-40	-3.1%	-1.1%	-29.4%
Valencia	16,454	14,812	1,642	10.0%	16,570	14,894	1,676	10.1%	-116	-82	-34	-0.7%	-0.6%	-2.0%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY APRIL 1991				REVISED APRIL 1990				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	702,123	648,417	53,706	7.6%	699,856	654,066	45,790	6.5%	2,267	-5,649	7,916	0.3%	-0.9%	17.3%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	263,371	248,154	15,217	5.8%	264,533	250,646	13,887	5.2%	-1,162	-2,492	1,330	-0.4%	-1.0%	9.6%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	59,212	54,292	4,920	8.3%	58,747	54,498	4,249	7.2%	465	-206	671	0.8%	-0.4%	15.8%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	70,885	67,748	3,137	4.4%	69,345	67,036	2,309	3.3%	1,540	712	828	2.2%	1.1%	35.9%
Catron	1,287	1,053	234	18.2%	1,258	1,068	190	15.1%	29	-15	44	2.3%	-1.4%	23.2%
Chaves	23,534	22,203	1,331	5.7%	23,984	22,783	1,201	5.0%	-450	-580	130	-1.9%	-2.5%	10.8%
Cibola	8,830	7,559	1,271	14.4%	8,777	7,756	1,021	11.6%	53	-197	250	0.6%	-2.5%	24.5%
Colfax	6,072	5,408	664	10.9%	6,103	5,608	495	8.1%	-31	-200	169	-0.5%	-3.6%	34.1%
Curry	16,244	15,176	1,068	6.6%	16,577	15,554	1,023	6.2%	-333	-378	45	-2.0%	-2.4%	4.4%
De Baca	930	842	88	9.5%	1,032	957	75	7.3%	-102	-115	13	-9.9%	-12.0%	17.3%
Eddy	19,664	18,242	1,422	7.2%	20,310	18,838	1,472	7.2%	-646	-596	-50	-3.2%	-3.2%	-3.4%
Grant	10,246	9,405	841	8.2%	10,741	9,835	906	8.4%	-495	-430	-65	-4.6%	-4.4%	-7.2%
Guadalupe	1,697	1,496	201	11.8%	1,686	1,490	196	11.6%	11	6	5	0.7%	0.4%	2.6%
Harding	314	269	45	14.3%	418	349	69	16.5%	-104	-80	-24	-24.9%	-22.9%	-34.8%
Hidalgo	2,616	2,520	96	3.7%	2,731	2,571	160	5.9%	-115	-51	-64	-4.2%	-2.0%	-40.0%
Lea	21,394	20,252	1,142	5.3%	21,396	20,183	1,213	5.7%	-2	69	-71	0.0%	0.3%	-5.9%
Lincoln	6,375	5,899	476	7.5%	6,396	6,014	382	6.0%	-21	-115	94	-0.3%	-1.9%	24.6%
Luna	6,331	4,945	1,386	21.9%	6,061	5,161	900	14.8%	270	-216	486	4.5%	-4.2%	54.0%
McKinley	18,128	16,054	2,074	11.4%	18,312	16,716	1,596	8.7%	-184	-662	478	-1.0%	-4.0%	29.9%
Mora	1,353	875	478	35.3%	1,289	965	324	25.1%	64	-90	154	5.0%	-9.3%	47.5%
Otero	18,581	16,875	1,706	9.2%	18,748	17,328	1,420	7.6%	-167	-453	286	-0.9%	-2.6%	20.1%
Quay	4,453	4,111	342	7.7%	4,792	4,456	336	7.0%	-339	-345	6	-7.1%	-7.7%	1.8%
Rio Arriba	14,079	11,391	2,688	19.1%	13,952	11,744	2,208	15.8%	127	-353	480	0.9%	-3.0%	21.7%
Roosevelt	7,907	7,570	337	4.3%	8,072	7,763	309	3.8%	-165	-193	28	-2.0%	-2.5%	9.1%
Sandoval	30,358	28,160	2,198	7.2%	28,640	26,866	1,774	6.2%	1,718	1,294	424	6.0%	4.8%	23.9%
San Juan	35,860	31,733	4,127	11.5%	34,466	31,408	3,058	8.9%	1,394	325	1,069	4.0%	1.0%	35.0%
San Miguel	9,969	8,824	1,145	11.5%	9,988	9,036	952	9.5%	-19	-212	193	-0.2%	-2.3%	20.3%
Sierra	2,734	2,540	194	7.1%	2,851	2,709	142	5.0%	-117	-169	52	-4.1%	-6.2%	36.6%
Socorro	6,077	5,640	437	7.2%	6,156	5,715	441	7.2%	-79	-75	-4	-1.3%	-1.3%	-0.9%
Taos	11,365	9,023	2,342	20.6%	10,487	8,653	1,834	17.5%	878	370	508	8.4%	4.3%	27.7%
Torrance	3,872	3,511	361	9.3%	3,787	3,480	307	8.1%	85	31	54	2.2%	0.9%	17.6%
Union	1,931	1,835	96	5.0%	2,135	2,052	83	3.9%	-204	-217	13	-9.6%	-10.6%	15.7%
Valencia	16,454	14,812	1,642	10.0%	16,086	14,828	1,258	7.8%	368	-16	384	2.3%	-0.1%	30.5%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

NEW MEXICO

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer survey based)

New Mexico nonagricultural employment rose slightly in April according to preliminary estimates based on the monthly survey of employers. The gain of 1,600 jobs was equally divided between the goods producing and service producing sectors.

In the goods producing sector, construction gained 1,100 jobs while manufacturing lost 300 as a result of plant closures and decreased economic activity in lumber and wood products. Mining employment was unchanged over the month. In the service producing sector, trade (mostly eating and drinking places) and services (primarily health and business services) added employment, while government and transportation, communication & public utilities (TCPU) contracted slightly, resulting in a net gain of 800 jobs.

Nonfarm employment is now up by 4,300 jobs from last year, a 0.7 percent growth rate. New Mexico's job growth rate has been on the decline since late 1989. A similar trend, except to a greater degree, is apparent at the national level. The national economy has posted overall nonfarm job losses on an annual basis since February 1991.

In New Mexico, mining is reporting moderate over-the-year job gains, primarily due to increased economic activity in oil and gas extraction, and construction is now up by approximately two percent over the year. On the other hand, manufacturing is showing no growth because of plant closures in lumber products, along with layoffs in transportation equipment and textile goods. Employment growth in manufacturing (which had been growing at around 6 percent just two years ago) has been declining since early 1989 and even dipped into the loss column twice in the second half of 1990. Trade and services are continuing to post employment gains on an annual basis; however, their rate of growth also continue to decline. TCPU and finance, insurance & real estate (FIRE) are both losing jobs, at annual rates of slightly over one percent each. Government employment is approximately 1,000 below last April, because of the large number of temporary census workers on last year's federal payroll and employment declines at state supported universities.

At the national level, total nonagricultural employment is below year ago levels for the third consecutive month. Although services, government, TCPU, and FIRE gained employment, these gains were not large enough to offset losses in construction, manufacturing, and trade.

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ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer survey based)

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the Albuquerque area increased by 1,500 jobs between March and April, according to preliminary estimates based on the monthly employer survey. The April level of 246,500 jobs equals the level of one year ago. While the over-the-month gain in total payroll jobs was close to the average gain of recent years, the strength came from a surprising source -- construction. The March-April addition of 700 construction jobs has been matched only once (1986) in the past decade, but it must be noted that this strong showing comes on the heels of the weakest February-March performance in recent history. Other areas of strength in April were eating and drinking places and business services, each displaying increases of 400 jobs, and the "all other services" category, adding 200 jobs, mostly seasonal in amusement and recreation services. Manufacturing showed no movement over the month, but April has not been a consistently strong month for manufacturing historically.

The April employment increase, while modest by historical standards, was sufficient to erase the over-the-year deficit that existed last month. In particular, the construction deficit was cut by two-thirds. Were it not for the fact that a year ago there were nearly 500 temporary census takers on the Federal government payroll, this April's level would otherwise represent a small over-the-year gain. In this regard, two major industrial groups appear to be carrying the whole economy. Business services, which includes the rapidly expanding temporary employment industry, and health services together show over-the-year growth sufficient to offset the job losses of all other industrial divisions combined. Within trade, reasonably strong growth in eating and drinking places has been undermined by large declines in general merchandise and food stores, as firms in these industries strive to cut costs in a sternly competitive environment. Manufacturing is slipping marginally compared to year ago levels as a result of recent weakness in nondurable goods. Government over-the-year changes should be negative throughout this summer because of last summer's "census bubble"; but if April's performance is signalling a rebound for construction, that industry could in a few months achieve parity with 1990 in over-the-year comparisons.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM APR 1991	REVISED MAR 1991	REVISED APR 1990	APR CHANGE FROM MAR 1991	APR CHANGE FROM APR 1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	579,000	577,400	574,700	1,600	4,300
GOODS PRODUCING	87,600	86,800	86,600	800	1,000
SERVICE PRODUCING	491,400	490,600	488,100	800	3,300
MINING	15,800	15,800	15,400	0	400
Metal Mining	2,000	2,000	2,100	0	-100
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,200	4,200	4,100	0	100
Oil & Gas Extraction	9,600	9,600	9,200	0	400
CONSTRUCTION	29,300	28,200	28,700	1,100	600
MANUFACTURING	42,500	42,800	42,500	-300	0
DURABLE GOODS	29,400	29,700	29,200	-300	200
Lumber & Wood Products	2,400	2,600	2,600	-200	-200
Machinery(except electric)	2,800	2,800	2,800	0	0
Elec & Electronic Equip	6,400	6,500	6,100	-100	300
Transportation Equipment	5,400	5,500	5,600	-100	-200
Other Durable Goods	12,400	12,300	12,100	100	300
NONDURABLE GOODS	13,100	13,100	13,300	0	-200
Food & Kindred Products	3,900	3,900	3,900	0	0
Textile & Apparel	2,600	2,600	2,700	0	-100
Other Nondurable Goods	6,600	6,600	6,700	0	-100
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	28,700	29,000	29,100	-300	-400
TRANSPORTATION	13,900	14,100	14,000	-200	-100
Railroad Transportation	1,500	1,500	1,800	0	-300
Trucking & Warehousing	7,200	7,200	7,000	0	200
Other Transportation	5,200	5,400	5,200	-200	0
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	14,800	14,900	15,100	-100	-300
Communication	6,300	6,300	6,400	0	-100
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	8,500	8,600	8,700	-100	-200
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	136,400	136,500	134,700	-900	1,700
WHOLESALE TRADE	24,400	24,400	24,300	0	100
Durable Goods	14,200	14,100	14,000	100	200
Nondurable Goods	10,200	10,300	10,300	-100	-100
RETAIL TRADE	112,000	111,100	110,400	900	1,600
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	4,300	4,100	4,200	200	100
General Merchandise Stores	12,700	12,700	12,500	0	200
Food Stores	15,600	15,600	15,500	0	100
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	14,300	14,200	14,100	100	200
Apparel & Accessories	5,200	5,200	5,100	0	100
Furniture & Furnishing	4,500	4,500	4,500	0	0
Eating & Drinking Places	42,600	42,000	42,000	600	600
Miscellaneous Retail	12,800	12,800	12,500	0	300
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	25,800	25,800	26,100	0	-300
Depository Institutions	10,200	10,200	10,600	0	-400
Insurance Carriers	4,200	4,200	4,100	0	100
Insurance Agents	2,900	2,900	2,900	0	0
Real Estate	5,600	5,600	5,600	0	0
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	2,900	2,900	2,900	0	0
SERVICES	148,300	147,900	145,000	400	3,300
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	11,800	11,700	11,600	100	200
Personal Services	5,700	5,700	5,700	0	0
Business Services	22,500	22,100	22,000	400	500
Health Services	35,700	35,300	33,900	400	1,800
Legal Services	4,800	4,800	4,700	0	100
Educational Services	6,300	6,300	6,300	0	0
Social Services	9,300	9,300	9,100	0	200
Membership Organizations	10,400	10,400	10,200	0	200
Engineering & Management Services	24,300	24,400	24,300	-100	0
Other Services	17,500	17,900	17,200	-400	300
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	152,200	152,400	153,200	-200	-1,000
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	32,400	32,400	33,000	0	-600
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	119,800	120,000	120,200	-200	-400
State Government 2/	53,400	53,500	54,300	-100	-900
Universities	23,700	23,700	25,700	0	-2,000
Local Government	66,400	66,500	65,900	-100	500
Schools	41,400	41,600	40,800	-200	600

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)	PRELIM APR 1991	REVISED MAR 1991	REVISED APR 1990	APR CHANGE FROM MAR 1991	APR CHANGE FROM APR 1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	246,500	245,000	246,500	1,500	0
GOODS PRODUCING	33,100	32,400	34,200	700	-1,100
SERVICE PRODUCING	213,400	212,600	212,300	800	1,100
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	12,500	11,800	13,000	700	-500
MANUFACTURING	20,600	20,600	21,200	0	-600
Durable Goods	14,600	14,600	15,100	0	-500
Nondurable Goods	6,000	6,000	6,100	0	-100
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,800	12,800	12,700	0	100
Transportation	7,100	7,100	6,900	0	200
Communication & Public Utilities	5,700	5,700	5,800	0	-100
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	60,100	59,700	60,500	400	-400
WHOLESALE TRADE	14,100	14,200	14,300	-100	-200
Durable Goods	9,200	9,200	9,300	0	-100
Nondurable Goods	4,900	5,000	5,000	-100	-100
RETAIL TRADE	46,000	45,500	46,200	500	-200
General Merchandise Stores	4,800	4,800	5,200	0	-400
Food Stores	4,900	4,900	5,200	0	-300
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	4,900	4,900	4,900	0	0
Eating & Drinking Places	19,100	18,700	18,600	400	500
Other Retail Trade	12,300	12,200	12,300	100	0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	13,800	13,900	14,100	-100	-300
Depository Institutions	4,200	4,200	4,600	0	-400
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	4,600	4,700	4,500	-100	100
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	5,000	5,000	5,000	0	0
SERVICES	76,400	75,800	74,500	600	1,900
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	3,700	3,600	3,600	100	100
Personal Services	3,000	3,000	2,900	0	100
Business Services	14,300	13,900	13,400	400	900
Health Services	17,400	17,400	16,400	0	1,000
Social Services	4,000	4,000	3,900	0	100
Membership Organizations	3,100	3,100	3,300	0	-200
Engineering & Management Services	16,900	17,000	17,100	-100	-200
Other Services	14,000	13,800	13,900	200	100
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	50,300	50,400	50,500	-100	-200
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	13,800	13,800	14,200	0	-400
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	36,500	36,600	36,300	-100	200
State Government 2/	14,300	14,400	14,000	-100	300
Local Government	22,200	22,200	22,300	0	-100

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	PRELIM APR 1991	REVISED MAR 1991	REVISED APR 1990	APR CHANGE FROM MAR 1991	APR CHANGE FROM APR 1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	44,900	44,700	44,550	200	350
GOODS PRODUCING	5,550	5,550	5,700	0	-150
SERVICE PRODUCING	39,350	39,150	38,850	200	500
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	2,100	2,100	2,200	0	-100
MANUFACTURING	3,450	3,450	3,500	0	-50
Durable Goods	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0
Nondurable Goods	1,950	1,950	2,000	0	-50
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,600	1,650	1,650	-50	-50
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	9,200	9,050	8,950	150	250
WHOLESALE TRADE	900	900	900	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	8,300	8,150	8,050	150	250
General Merchandise Stores	1,050	1,050	1,050	0	0
Food Stores	1,150	1,100	1,100	50	50
Other Retail Trade	6,100	6,000	5,900	100	200
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,550	1,550	1,650	0	-100
SERVICES	8,200	8,100	7,800	100	400
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	18,800	18,800	18,800	0	0
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	4,600	4,600	4,800	0	-200
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	14,200	14,200	14,000	0	200
State Government	7,800	7,800	7,900	0	-100
Local Government	6,400	6,400	6,100	0	300

SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	PRELIM APR 1991	REVISED MAR 1991	REVISED APR 1990	APR CHANGE FROM MAR 1991	APR CHANGE FROM APR 1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	60,850	60,500	59,600	350	1,250
GOODS PRODUCING	4,750	4,650	4,950	100	-200
SERVICE PRODUCING	56,100	55,850	54,650	250	1,450
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	2,900	2,800	3,100	100	-200
MANUFACTURING	1,850	1,850	1,850	0	0
Durable Goods	1,200	1,200	1,200	0	0
Nondurable Goods	650	650	650	0	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
Transportation	450	450	450	0	0
Communication & Public Utilities	550	550	550	0	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	11,900	11,600	11,550	300	350
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,100	1,100	1,050	0	50
RETAIL TRADE	10,800	10,500	10,500	300	300
General Merchandise Stores	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
Eating & Drinking Places	4,700	4,400	4,400	300	300
Other Retail Trade	5,100	5,100	5,100	0	0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	2,300	2,300	2,300	0	0
SERVICES	16,500	16,300	15,800	200	700
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	2,200	2,000	2,000	200	200
Health Services	3,900	3,800	3,600	100	300
Other Services	10,400	10,500	10,200	-100	200
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	24,400	24,650	24,000	-250	400
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,600	1,550	1,800	50	-200
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	22,800	23,100	22,200	-300	600
State Government 3/	18,200	18,500	17,700	-300	500
Local Government	4,600	4,600	4,500	0	100

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more than 2,000 employees are rounded to 100.

2/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

3/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings of Production, Construction and Nonsupervisory Employees

(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

NEW MEXICO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	APR 1991	MAR 1991	APR 1990	APR 1991	MAR 1991	APR 1990	APR 1991	MAR 1991	APR 1990
MINING	$578.91	$571.33	$569.16	45.8	45.2	44.5	12.64	12.64	12.79
CONSTRUCTION	$435.76	$429.63	$445.96	39.4	39.2	39.5	11.06	10.96	11.29
MANUFACTURING	$376.51	$373.58	$358.89	39.8	40.3	39.7	9.46	9.27	9.04
Durable Goods	$402.05	$396.20	$367.83	40.9	41.4	40.2	9.83	9.57	9.15
Nondurable Goods	$316.94	$321.68	$339.40	37.2	37.8	38.7	8.52	8.51	8.77
COMMUNICATIONS	$463.94	$498.58	$615.33	35.2	37.8	43.0	13.18	13.19	14.31
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	$628.58	$654.86	$645.92	43.5	44.7	44.7	14.45	14.65	14.45
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$221.19	$217.86	$210.22	30.3	30.3	30.6	7.30	7.19	6.87
Wholesale Trade	$352.69	$343.15	$338.01	36.7	36.7	36.7	9.61	9.35	9.21
Retail Trade	$194.30	$192.56	$184.93	29.0	29.0	29.4	6.70	6.64	6.29
BANKING	$263.78	$256.26	$261.35	37.1	36.4	39.3	7.11	7.04	6.65
ALBUQUERQUE MSA	APR 1991	MAR 1991	APR 1990	APR 1991	MAR 1991	APR 1990	APR 1991	MAR 1991	APR 1990
MANUFACTURING	$386.72	$390.17	$351.90	40.2	40.6	39.1	9.62	9.61	9.00
Durable Goods	$430.86	$432.65	$377.91	42.2	42.5	38.8	10.21	10.18	9.74
Nondurable Goods	$298.29	$304.98	$297.31	36.2	36.7	39.8	8.24	8.31	7.47

NOTE: Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Historical data for the CPI series are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Rm. 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767-6970.

Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100

				PERCENT CHANGE	
	Apr. 1991	Mar. 1991	Apr. 1990	Mar '91-Apr '91	Apr '90-Apr '91
CPI-U	135.2	135.0	128.9	0.1%	4.9%
CPI-W	133.3	133.0	127.3	0.2%	4.7%

**CPI-U - All Urban Consumers *CPI-W - Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers*

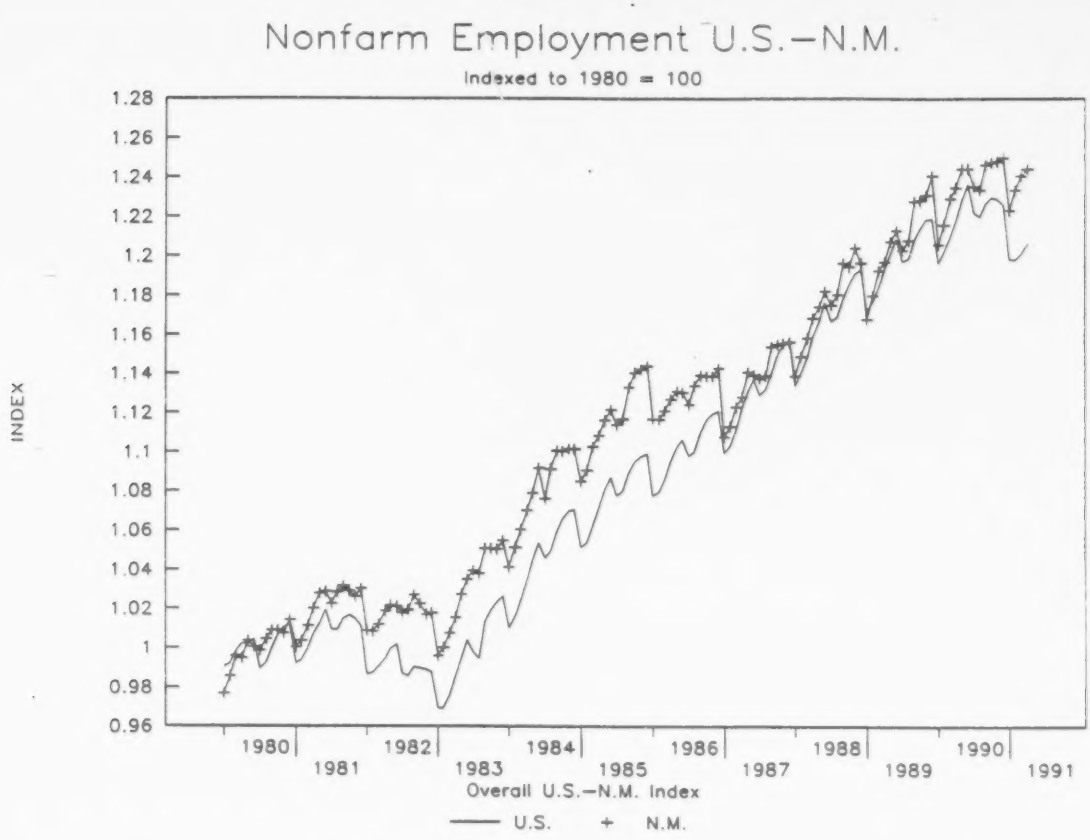
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

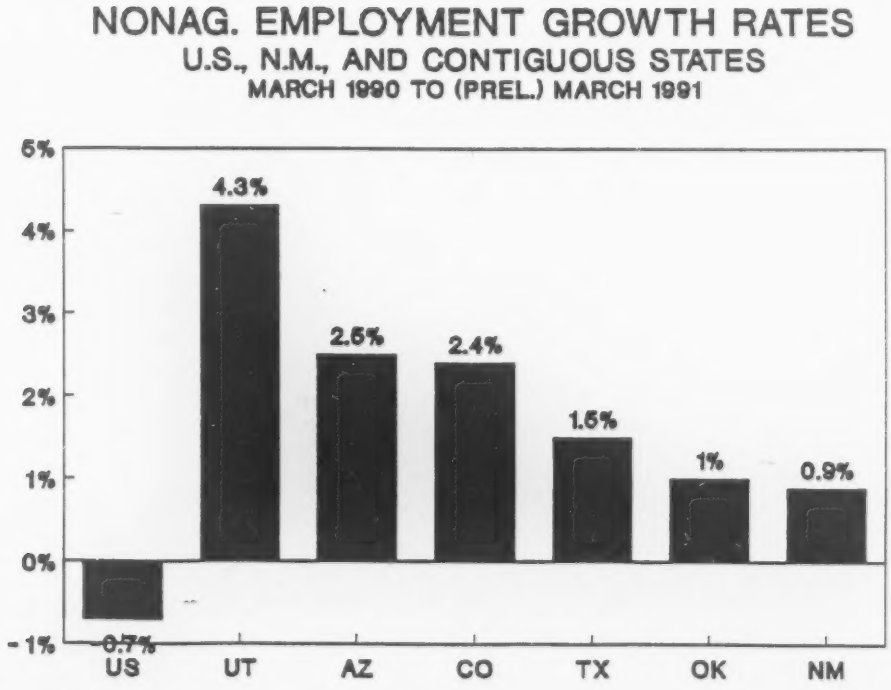
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES

By State, Ranked Highest to Lowest 1/

STATE	RANKING	MARCH 1990	(PREL.) MARCH 1991	CHANGE	% CHANGE
NEBRASKA	1	716.9	751.0	34.1	4.8%
IDAHO	2	372.8	390.3	17.5	4.7%
UTAH	3	707.5	737.7	30.2	4.3%
NEVADA	4	606.3	631.2	24.9	4.1%
LOUISIANA	5	1,567.2	1,614.4	47.2	3.0%
WASHINGTON	6	2,108.1	2,169.7	61.6	2.9%
ARKANSAS	6	911.7	937.9	26.2	2.9%
SOUTH DAKOTA	8	279.9	287.7	7.8	2.8%
ARIZONA	9	1,489.7	1,527.2	37.5	2.5%
COLORADO	10	1,502.6	1,538.5	35.9	2.4%
NORTH DAKOTA	11	259.4	265.2	5.8	2.2%
ALASKA	12	225.6	230.3	4.7	2.1%
HAWAII	13	525.1	535.7	10.6	2.0%
WYOMING	14	190.2	193.9	3.7	1.9%
OREGON	15	1,224.4	1,243.9	19.5	1.6%
TEXAS	16	6,989.5	7,093.4	103.9	1.5%
KENTUCKY	16	1,454.9	1,476.2	21.3	1.5%
IOWA	18	1,203.3	1,220.7	17.4	1.4%
MONTANA	19	288.6	292.3	3.7	1.3%
OKLAHOMA	20	1,183.9	1,195.4	11.5	1.0%
KANSAS	20	1,080.4	1,090.8	10.4	1.0%
ALABAMA	20	1,615.6	1,631.0	15.4	1.0%
NEW MEXICO	23	572.1	577.1	5.0	0.9%
WISCONSIN	24	2,236.0	2,253.4	17.4	0.8%
SOUTH CAROLINA	25	1,533.6	1,544.9	11.3	0.7%
MISSISSIPPI	26	928.6	933.5	4.9	0.5%
OHIO	27	4,819.8	4,838.7	18.9	0.4%
WEST VIRGINIA	28	621.0	622.5	1.5	0.2%
ILLINOIS	29	5,228.4	5,235.6	7.2	0.1%
CALIFORNIA	29	12,822.8	12,834.4	11.6	0.1%
MINNESOTA	31	2,086.8	2,087.4	0.6	0.0%
INDIANA	32	2,491.9	2,489.4	-2.5	-0.1%
TENNESSEE	33	2,175.4	2,169.0	-6.4	-0.3%
PENNSYLVANIA	34	5,144.8	5,125.6	-19.2	-0.4%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	34	688.6	685.9	-2.7	-0.4%
MARYLAND	34	2,160.8	2,151.5	-9.3	-0.4%
FLORIDA	37	5,445.9	5,421.1	-24.8	-0.5%
NORTH CAROLINA	37	3,109.7	3,092.9	-16.8	-0.5%
MISSOURI	39	2,323.3	2,309.6	-13.7	-0.6%
GEORGIA	40	2,978.9	2,946.0	-32.9	-1.1%
DELAWARE	41	345.4	341.4	-4.0	-1.2%
VIRGINIA	42	2,881.9	2,839.3	-42.6	-1.5%
NEW YORK	43	8,185.4	8,027.6	-157.8	-1.9%
CONNECTICUT	44	1,637.6	1,604.8	-32.8	-2.0%
NEW JERSEY	44	3,650.7	3,576.2	-74.5	-2.0%
MICHIGAN	46	3,928.2	3,816.0	-112.2	-2.9%
VERMONT	46	257.6	250.1	-7.5	-2.9%
RHODE ISLAND	48	449.9	436.2	-13.7	-3.0%
MAINE	49	525.2	507.2	-18.0	-3.4%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	50	507.2	482.9	-24.3	-4.8%
MASSACHUSETTS	51	2,989.3	2,842.2	-147.1	-4.9%

1/ Numbers are in thousands


Nonfarm Employment U.S.—N.M.
Indexed to 1980 = 100
INDEX
1.28
1.26
1.24
1.22
1.2
1.18
1.16
1.14
1.12
1.1
1.08
1.06
1.04
1.02
1
0.98
0.96
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991
Overall U.S.—N.M. Index
U.S.
N.M.


NONAG. EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES
U.S., N.M., AND CONTIGUOUS STATES
MARCH 1990 TO (PREL.) MARCH 1991
5%
4%
3%
2%
1%
0%
-1%
-0.7%
4.3%
2.6%
2.4%
1.5%
1%
0.9%
US
UT
AZ
CO
TX
OK
NM

MONTHLY NATIONAL LABOR UPDATE FROM THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

April 1991

The U.S. Employment Situation - Overview

On May 3, 1991, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in its monthly "Employment Situation" press release that nonagricultural employment declined in April while the trend toward higher unemployment reversed direction. The overall jobless rate, including Armed Forces in the United States, fell from 6.8 percent in March to 6.5 percent in April (seasonally adjusted). The quarterly average unemployment rate, which may be a more reliable indicator currently, for all workers was 5.8 percent in the fourth quarter of 1990 and 6.4% in the first quarter of 1991. The number of persons not in the labor force had increased from 63.772 million in the fourth quarter of 1990 to 64.099 million in the first quarter of 1991.

Nonfarm employment (jobs), as reported in the survey of nonfarm business establishments, fell by 124,000 in April, as the goods-producing sector lost 66,000 jobs and the service-producing sector lost 58,000. Total civilian employment (persons employed), as measured by the survey of households, rose by 644,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis. The household survey measures the number of persons employed on a place of residence basis, while the survey of nonfarm businesses measures jobs on a place of work basis.

The proportion of the overall working-age population, including Armed Forces resident in the United States, that is employed (the employment-population ratio) increased by three-tenths of a percentage point to 62.3 percent in April. The number of persons in the civilian labor force, 125.672 million, and the labor force participation rate for the civilian population, 66.4 percent, were both up over the month, after seasonal adjustment. Over the past year, the civilian labor force has increased by 891,000 for a 0.7 percent rise. Over the same period, the civilian noninstitutional population increased by 1.711 million or by 0.9 percent. The growth rate of the national labor force is not keeping pace with growth in population.

The number of unemployed persons decreased by 298,000 in April to a seasonally adjusted level of 8.274 million as the civilian worker unemployment rate fell from 6.8 to 6.6 percent. Since April 1990, the number of unemployed persons nationally has risen by 1.583 million or by 23.7 percent. Last month the increase over the year was over thirty percent.

The table describing employment status by sex and age for April 1991 shows that the unemployment rate for men 20 years of age and older was 6.2 percent, for women 20 and older the rate was 5.5 percent, while the rate for those 16-19 years old of both sexes was down 0.6 of a percentage point to 18.1 percent.

The April unemployment rate for Blacks in the labor force was up by three tenths of a point to 12.6 percent while the rate for Hispanics was down one and three-tenths points to 9.0 percent (both seasonally adjusted). By comparison the rate for Whites fell by four-tenths of a point to 5.8 percent.

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total civilian employment was up by 644,000 in April to 117.398 million, seasonally adjusted, and the overall employment-population ratio, a key indicator of the relative strength or weakness of the demand for labor, was up by three-tenths of a point to 62 percent. Persons employed, as measured by the household survey, have fallen by 692,000 over the year or by almost 0.6 percent. The employment-to-population ratio (civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population) has fallen by nine-tenths of a percentage point over the last year. The civilian labor force (125.672 million) was up by 891,000 or 0.7 percent over last April, while the labor force participation rate (66.4 percent) was up by two-tenths of a point over the month but down by one-tenth of a point over the year.

The average (mean) duration of unemployment was up by 0.7 week over the month in April to 13.7 weeks - it was 12.1 weeks in April of 1990. The median duration of unemployment was 7.0 week in April - this

measure has increased by two full weeks from April 1990. 2.229 million (27.0 percent of the total) unemployed workers, had been jobless for 15 weeks or longer in April 1991, compared to 1.417 million and 21 percent in April 1990.

The proportion of the unemployed who had lost their last job was 54.5 percent in April, down by half a percentage point from the previous month and up by 7.8 percentage points from last April. Job losers totaled 4.528 million in April 1991, as opposed to .987 million job leavers. Persons re-entering the labor force (2.053 million) and new entrants (741 thousand) constitute the remainder of the unemployed.

Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data)

The number of discouraged workers - persons who report that they want to work but have not looked for jobs because they believed that none were available - totaled 997,000 in the first quarter of 1991, an increase of 56,000 from the previous quarter and an increase of 210,000 over the past year. This increase in the estimate of discouraged workers is consistent with the pattern of other employment indicators.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment dropped by 124,000 to 109.162 million in April, following a revised March drop which was 241,000. Nonfarm jobs have now fallen by 1.015 million or -0.9 percent since last April, with all of the decline occurring in the private sector. The public sector was up by 76,000 jobs over the year. Large job losses occurred in manufacturing (-863,000), construction (-485,000) and trade (-438,000) since April 1990.

The decline in manufacturing employment slowed to 42,000 in April, following a (revised) fall of 93,000 in March. The largest losses over the month took place in the durable goods industries (down 28,000 overall), with losses in such basic industries as fabricated metal products (4,000) industrial machinery and equipment (15,000), and electronic & other electrical equipment (2,000). The striking thing about these declines was that they were less than the last few months - the rate of job loss in manufacturing is clearly slowing.

Construction lost 21,000 jobs in April on a seasonally adjusted basis, as opposed to a loss of 74,000 in March. Construction employment has fallen by 485,000 since April 1990. In the mining sector, there was a 3,000 job loss in April. Oil and gas extraction lost all of the 3,000 jobs. The mining sector seems to be running out of steam.

Service-producing sector employment was down in April, experiencing a seasonally adjusted job loss of 58,000. Retail trade decreased by 39,000 jobs in April, with declines in automotive dealers & service stations, and food stores. Retail trade employment has fallen by 312,000 over the last year. Wholesale trade had its seventh straight monthly decrease in April; employment in wholesale trade is down 126,000 since last April. Health services added another 42,000 jobs in April. Employment in business services increased by 14,000 jobs over March, reversing a trend that had prevailed since last fall.

Range of Unemployment Measures

Persons unemployed for 15 weeks or longer represented 1.8 percent of the civilian labor force in April, up by a tenth of a point since March. Job losers are now 3.6 percent of the civilian labor force (down by two-tenths of a point from the March level), while unemployed persons 25 years and older were at 5.4 percent (down, by two-tenths of a point from March) of the labor force 25 years of age and over.

Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force were 6.3 percent, down this month, from 6.5 percent last month and 6.4 percent in February. A variant unemployment rate designed to account for involuntary part-time workers was 9.1 percent in April, down from 9.3 percent in March and the same as in February. Another variant rate, designed to take discouraged workers into account on a quarterly basis, was 9.8 percent in the first quarter of 1991, up from 8.9 in the fourth quarter and 8.3 percent in the third quarter of 1990.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	APR. 1991	MAR. 1991	APR. 1990	NET CHANGE FROM MAR. 1991	NET CHANGE FROM APR. 1990
CLAIMS ACTIVITIES					
Initial Claims	5,572	5,323	4,365	249	1,207
Continued Claims	62,060	56,882	46,286	5,178	15,774
# Insured Unemployed *	13,883	14,365	11,627	-482	2,256
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.6	2.8	2.3		
PAYMENT ACTIVITIES					
First Payments	2,676	2,677	2,042	-1	634
Final Payments	880	691	774	189	106
Weeks Compensated	49,940	45,130	37,654	4,810	12,286
Net Benefit Payments	$6,469,584	$5,796,061	$4,693,573	$673,523	$1,776,011
Average Weekly Check	$129.55	$128.43	$124.65	$1.12	$4.90

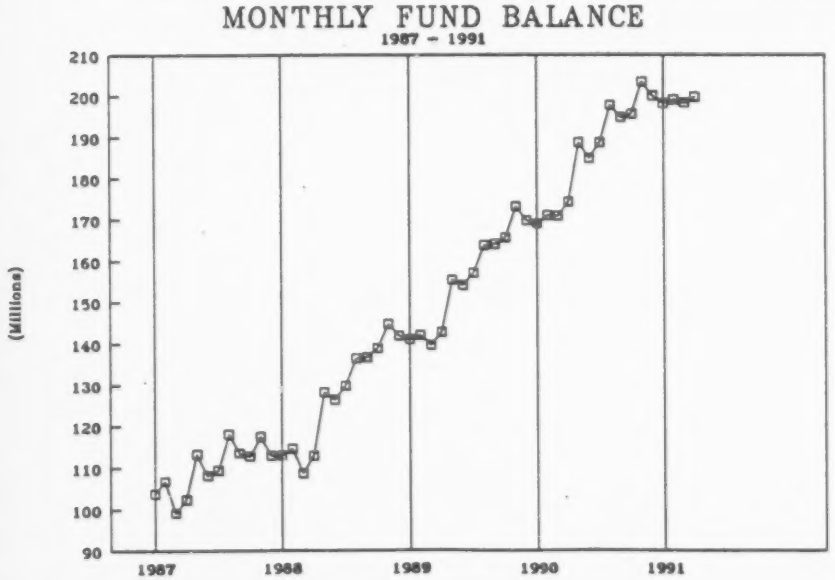
* Reflects residents filing an intrastate continued claim and residents filing a continued claim against another state during the week which includes the 12th of the month.

Reflecting a seasonal shift in the economy, claims filed under the State UI program rose 4.6 percent or 249 workers from March 1991 levels. In comparison to April 1990, however, claims are up 27.7 percent or 1,207 and, for the first four months of 1991, are running almost 20 percent higher over the same period last year.

During April 1991, the number of insured unemployed per week fell 3.4 percent or 482 individuals, reflecting both an increase in seasonal hirings due to the warmer weather and a rise in the number of benefit exhaustees. As a result, the insured unemployment rate fell to 2.6 percent from 2.8 percent computed for March 1991.

Payments from the New Mexico Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund totalled approximately $6.5 million during the month, an increase of $670,000 from March 1991 and almost $1.8 million from April 1990. During the four months ending April 1991, over $23.8 million has been paid from the Fund, an increase of $3.7 million or 18.5 percent from the first four months of 1990. As of the end of April 1991, the net balance of the Fund totalled $199.8 million, an increase of $1.5 million from the March 1991 balance and $25.5 million from the end of April 1990.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND ACTIVITY



APRIL 1991	
Income	$8,576,054
Disbursements	$7,050,263
Cash Reserves	$199,809,684

Many inquiries have been received recently concerning the payment of Extended Benefits in New Mexico. Below is the worksheet used by the Department to determine the payment of EB. When the rate in column 6 equals or exceed 5 percent and the rate in column 9 equals or exceeds 120 percent, Extended Benefits become available for a minimum of thirteen weeks. If, after thirteen weeks, either rate has fallen below their respective threshold, the EB program triggers off. New Mexico has an optional trigger mechanism which allows for the payment of EB if the rate in column 6 equals or exceed six percent; the rate in column 9 does not have to meet the 120 percent minimum. The Extended Benefits program allows for an additional thirteen weeks of benefits to those eligible claimants who have exhausted their 26-week Regular Benefit entitlement. The cost of Extended Benefits is shared on a 50/50 basis between the State and Federal government. The last time New Mexico triggered on EB was in August 1982 just weeks before the effective date of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981 which raised the trigger rate from 4 percent to 5 percent. As of May 4, 1991, Extended Benefits were available in Alaska, Rhode Island, Maine, Michigan, Vermont, Massachusetts, Puerto Rico, Oregon, and West Virginia.

Year: 1991 Regular Program – UI Only State: NEW MEXICO

CALCULATION OF EXTENDED BENEFITS "ON" AND "OFF" TRIGGERS

Wk. No.	Week of Unemployment	Number of Insured Unemployed	13-Week Total	13-Week Average	Covered Employment	Rate for Current 13-Week Period	Rate for Corres. 13-Week Period in 2nd Prior Year	Rate for Corres. 13-Week Period in 1st Prior Year	Average Rate for Two Prior Years	Percentage
			Col. 2 + 12 Previous Weeks	Col. 3 / 13	Avg. First Four of Last Six Quarters	(Col. 4 / Col. 5) x 100	Calendar Year 1989	Calendar Year 1990	(Col. 7+ Col. 8) / 2	Col. 6 / Col. 9 x 100
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	01-05	13,099	130,945	10,073	519,166	1.94	2.11	1.92	2.01	96.51
2	01-12	13,258	135,313	10,409	519,166	2.00	2.16	1.95	2.05	97.56
3	01-19	12,857	139,354	10,720	519,166	2.06	2.23	2.02	2.12	97.16
4	01-26	13,719	144,072	11,082	519,166	2.13	2.29	2.07	2.18	97.70
5	02-02	14,035	149,137	11,472	519,166	2.20	2.34	2.14	2.24	98.21
6	02-09	13,762	153,645	11,819	519,166	2.27	2.40	2.18	2.29	99.12
7	02-16	14,206	158,158	12,166	519,166	2.34	2.46	2.24	2.35	99.57
8	02-23	14,006	162,065	12,467	519,166	2.40	2.51	2.27	2.39	100.41
9	03-02	14,379	165,788	12,753	519,166	2.45	2.56	2.32	2.44	100.40
10	03-09	13,695	168,744	12,980	519,166	2.50	2.60	2.35	2.47	101.21
11	03-16	14,365	172,421	13,263	519,166	2.55	2.62	2.38	2.50	102.00
12	03-23	13,519	175,993	13,538	519,166	2.60	2.65	2.41	2.53	102.76
13	03-30	14,592	179,492	13,807	519,166	2.65	2.63	2.43	2.53	104.74
14	04-06	13,288	179,681	13,822	524,606	2.63	2.63	2.39	2.51	104.78
15	04-13	13,883	180,306	13,870	524,606	2.64	2.62	2.40	2.51	105.17
16	04-20	13,213	180,662	13,897	524,606	2.64	2.59	2.37	2.48	106.45
17	04-27	13,701	180,644	13,896	524,606	2.64	2.56	2.36	2.46	107.31
18	05-04	13,152	179,761	13,828	524,606	2.63	2.54	2.31	2.42	108.67
19										

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed:

An Analysis of the April 1991 Data Pattern

Insured unemployment can be defined as those unemployed persons who are receiving unemployment insurance (U.I.) benefits. More specifically, the concept of "insured unemployed" utilized in the tables accompanying this article includes only those New Mexico residents certifying against the New Mexico Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the week that includes the twelfth of the month. Those New Mexico residents certifying against another state (agent claims) are excluded.

The New Mexico Department of Labor, through its administrative records, obtains an overview of the composition of this segment of the unemployed by sex, ethnicity, duration of unemployment, industry from which the U.I. claim originated, and occupation of the claimant. This information is obtained from all U.I. claimants in the course of filing for U.I. benefits.

The count of insured unemployed has been increasing since the fourth quarter of 1990. Last year in April, the count of insured unemployed was 10,377, and this was declining at a rate of 4.1 percent over the same month one year earlier. (Insured unemployment numbered 10,817 in April 1989.) This year, insured unemployment numbered 12,514 in April, for an increase of 20.6 percent over April 1990.

The insured unemployed (including all resident claims and averaged over the month) represented about 28 percent of total unemployment in April 1991. The ratio of insured unemployment to total estimated unemployment was 22.7 in April 1990 and 22.2 in April 1989, a non-recessionary period. The proportion of the total unemployed receiving unemployment compensation benefits in the state of New Mexico is not significantly different from the proportion in the 1981-82 recession, when the coverage was roughly 30 percent.

The proportion of the insured unemployed who are between the ages of 25 and 44 has risen slightly over the last year, from 64.5 percent to 65.9 percent. This increase in the proportion of prime working-age persons is to be expected at a time in which New Mexico's demand for labor is being adversely affected by a national recession. The proportion of the insured unemployed under the age of 25 fell from 9.9 in 1990 to 9.0 this year.

The level of insured unemployment for men in April 1991 was 24.3 percent higher than in April 1990, while insured unemployment among women has increased by 12.4 percent or by half of the male increase. In 1990, the degree of labor force participation (an index that changes very slowly) among men was 73.9 percent, while that among women was 53.9 percent. The lesser degree of attachment to the labor force indicated by the women's participation ratio may account for the lower level of insured unemployment among women.

The level of insured unemployment for Whites (not Hispanic) has risen by 28.2 percent and that for Hispanics has risen by 9.8 percent. The proportion of White (not Hispanic) to total insured unemployed has risen from 36.6 percent to 38.9 percent in the course of the twelve months between April 1990 and April 1991. During the same twelve month period, Hispanic representation in the insured unemployed has fallen from 51.9 percent in April 1990 to 47.2 percent in April 1991. This drop indicates that Hispanics are more heavily represented in some combination of the age cohorts, industrial classifications and occupational categories that show lesser increases in insured

unemployment over April 1991.

The duration of unemployment is a closely watched indicator of the severity of an economic slowdown. The largest increase in the duration of unemployment occurred in those unemployed for between three and four weeks, while the increase for those between 5 and 14 weeks was also dramatic. The largest proportion of the insured unemployed (45 percent) had been unemployed for between 5 and 14 weeks, while those unemployed for 15 weeks or more stood at 24 percent of the total. The percentage unemployed between 1 and 2 weeks was 19 percent and between 3 and 4 weeks was 11 percent. The proportions by duration of unemployment for April 1990 were 20.7 percent for those unemployed for 1-2 weeks, 8.9 percent for those unemployed for 3-4 weeks, 45 percent for those unemployed for between 5-14 weeks and 25 percent for those unemployed for more than 15 weeks. The term structure of the duration of insured unemployment in New Mexico has not been altered by the national recession.

Six of the eight major industrial classifications have seen substantial increases in insured unemployment since last April. The sectors showing increases are manufacturing (up 31.6 percent), "other" (representing agriculture, public administration and those not classifiable by industry) (up 29.9 percent), trade (up 26.5 percent), services (up 18.4 percent), mining (up 18.2 percent), and construction (up 17.2 percent). Insured unemployment in the transportation, communications & public utilities sector was nearly unchanged from last April, while insured unemployment in the finance, insurance & real estate sector declined by 4.2 percent.

The proportion of insured unemployment ranked by industry were: mining (2.8 percent), construction (23.6 percent), manufacturing (14 percent), transportation (3.9 percent), trade (19.3 percent), finance (2.9 percent), services (23.7 percent) and other (9.7 percent). Most of the insured unemployment originated in the construction, services and trade industries in April 1991. The pattern of insured unemployment by industrial classification has remained fairly constant from April of last year.

Viewed from the perspective of occupation of origin for those unemployed and receiving benefits, the largest percentage increases in insured unemployment were in agricultural occupations (up 92 percent), followed by machine trades (up 67.3 percent), sales (up 27.4 percent) and structural occupations (up 22.5 percent). The occupational classifications accounting for the largest proportions of insured unemployment were structural occupations (34.7 percent), professional occupations (14 percent), clerical occupations (13.5 percent) and services (9.4 percent). The pattern of insured unemployment by occupational classification has not changed much over the past year.

It should be noted that the characteristics of the insured unemployed by age, sex, and ethnicity directly depends on the age, sex and ethnicity within the industrial classification and occupational categories. If one or other of the demographic groups is over- or under-represented within the industrial or occupational classifications, this translates into over- or under-representation of that demographic group in overall insured unemployment.

*CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED***

AGE

	APR 91	MAR 91	APR 90	% CHANGE PRIOR MONTH	% CHANGE PRIOR YEAR
TOTAL	12,514	12,707	10,377	-1.5	20.6
Under 25	1,128	1,175	1,031	-4.0	14.0
25 - 44	8,245	8,436	6,690	-2.3	26.1
45 - 64	3,020	2,960	2,576	2.0	14.9
65+	121	136	80	-11.0	70.0

SEX

SEX	APR 91	MAR 91	APR 90	% CHANGE PRIOR MONTH	% CHANGE PRIOR YEAR
TOTAL	12,514	12,707	10,377	-1.5	20.6
MALE	8,845	8,855	7,113	-0.1	24.3
FEMALE	3,669	3,852	3,264	-4.8	12.4

RACE/ETHNICITY

	APR 91	MAR 91	APR 90	% CHANGE PRIOR MONTH	% CHANGE PRIOR YEAR
TOTAL	12,514	12,707	10,377	-1.5	20.6
WHITE (Not Hispanic)	4,870	4,755	3,799	2.4	28.2
HISPANIC	5,912	6,390	5,383	-7.5	9.8
NON-WHITE	1,732	1,562	1,195	10.9	44.9

DURATION

	APR 91	MAR 91	APR 90	% CHANGE PRIOR MONTH	% CHANGE PRIOR YEAR
TOTAL	12,514	12,707	10,377	-1.5	20.6
1 - 2 WEEKS	2,419	2,104	2,144	15.0	12.8
3 - 4	1,423	1,470	926	-3.2	53.7
5 - 14	5,665	6,262	4,686	-9.5	20.9
15+ WEEKS	3,007	2,871	2,621	4.7	14.7

*CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED***

INDUSTRY

INDUSTRY	APR 91	MAR 91	APR 90	% CHANGE PRIOR MONTH	% CHANGE PRIOR YEAR
TOTAL	12,514	12,707	10,377	-1.5	20.6
MINING	351	297	297	18.2	18.2
CONSTRUCTION	2,954	3,082	2,521	-4.2	17.2
MANUFACTURING	1,753	1,774	1,332	-1.2	31.6
TRANSPORTATION	493	520	496	-5.2	-0.6
TRADE	2,419	2,627	1,912	-7.9	26.5
FINANCE	361	358	377	0.8	-4.2
SERVICES	2,971	2,856	2,509	4.0	18.4
OTHER*	1,212	1,193	933	1.6	29.9

OCCUPATION

	APR 91	MAR 91	APR 90	% CHANGE PRIOR MONTH	% CHANGE PRIOR YEAR
TOTAL	12,514	12,707	10,377	-1.5	20.6
PROFESSIONAL	1,756	1,745	1,503	0.6	16.8
CLERICAL	1,684	1,745	1,485	-3.5	13.4
SALES	521	509	409	2.4	27.4
SERVICES	1,177	1,175	1,087	0.2	8.3
PROCESSING	212	240	220	-11.7	-3.6
MACHINE TRADE	562	555	336	1.3	67.3
BENCHWORKS	333	394	283	-15.5	17.7
STRUCTURAL	4,339	4,287	3,541	1.2	22.5
MISCELLANEOUS	1,333	1,480	1,202	-9.9	10.9
AGRICULTURAL	597	577	311	3.5	92.0

*Agriculture, Public Administration, and nonclassifiable

**Information includes only those residents certifying against the New Mexico Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the week which includes the 12th of the month. Excluded those residents certifying against another state (Agent State claims).

SOURCE: Economic Research and Analysis Bureau, Actuarial Research

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED**

AGE

	APR 90	MAR 90	APR 89	% CHANGE PRIOR MONTH	% CHANGE PRIOR YEAR
TOTAL	10,377	11,026	10,817	-5.9	-4.1
Under 25	1,031	1,045	1,091	-1.3	-4.2
25 - 44	6,690	7,235	7,069	-7.5	2.3
45 - 64	2,576	2,666	2,513	-3.4	6.1
65+	80	80	144	0.0	-44.4

SEX

SEX	APR 90	MAR 90	APR 89	% CHANGE PRIOR MONTH	% CHANGE PRIOR YEAR
TOTAL	10,377	11,026	10,817	-5.9	-4.1
MALE	7,113	7,907	7,390	-10.0	-3.7
FEMALE	3,264	3,119	3,427	4.6	-4.8

RACE/ETHNICITY

	APR 90	MAR 90	APR 89	% CHANGE PRIOR MONTH	% CHANGE PRIOR YEAR
TOTAL	10,376	11,026	10,817	-5.9	-4.1
WHITE (Not Hispanic)	3,799	3,972	4,263	-4.4	-10.9
HISPANIC	5,382	5,677	5,305	-5.2	1.5
NON-WHITE	1,195	1,377	1,249	-13.2	-4.3

DURATION

	APR 90	MAR 90	APR 89	% CHANGE PRIOR MONTH	% CHANGE PRIOR YEAR
TOTAL	10,377	11,026	10,817	-5.9	-4.1
1 - 2 WEEKS	2,144	1,900	1,988	12.8	7.8
3 - 4	926	1,369	1,141	-32.4	-18.8
5 - 14	4,686	5,207	4,385	-10.0	6.9
15+ WEEKS	2,621	2,550	3,303	2.8	-20.6

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED**

INDUSTRY

INDUSTRY	APR 90	MAR 90	APR 89	% CHANGE PRIOR MONTH	% CHANGE PRIOR YEAR
TOTAL	10,377	11,026	10,817	-5.9	-4.1
MINING	297	370	616	-19.7	-51.8
CONSTRUCTION	2,521	2,945	2,889	-14.4	-12.7
MANUFACTURING	1,332	1,237	997	7.7	33.6
TRANSPORTATION	496	486	443	2.1	12.0
TRADE	1,912	2,068	2,265	-7.5	-15.6
FINANCE	377	325	493	16.0	-23.5
SERVICES	2,509	2,564	2,477	-2.1	1.3
OTHER*	933	1,031	637	-9.5	46.5

OCCUPATION

	APR 90	MAR 90	APR 89	% CHANGE PRIOR MONTH	% CHANGE PRIOR YEAR
TOTAL	10,377	11,026	10,817	-5.9	-4.1
PROFESSIONAL	1,503	1,524	1,623	-1.4	-7.4
CLERICAL	1,485	1,471	1,487	1.0	-0.1
SALES	409	353	537	15.9	-23.8
SERVICES	1,087	1,093	1,217	-0.5	-10.7
PROCESSING	220	248	198	-11.3	11.1
MACHINE TRADE	336	398	418	-15.6	-19.6
BENCHWORKS	283	259	220	9.3	28.6
STRUCTURAL	3,541	3,986	3,662	-11.2	-3.3
MISCELLANEOUS	1,202	1,317	1,221	-8.7	-1.6
AGRICULTURAL	311	377	234	-17.5	32.9

*Agriculture, Public Administration, and nonclassifiable

**Information includes only those residents certifying against the New Mexico Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the week which includes the 12th of the month. Excluded those residents certifying against another state (Agent State claims).

SOURCE: Economic Research and Analysis Bureau, Actuarial Research

Area Economic Activity

(SOURCES: Published articles, government documents, private and public sector news releases and reports from local New Mexico Department of Labor Service Centers. In most cases, no attempt is made to verify accuracy of information from the above sources)

Statewide

The May 1991 "Monthly Statistical Report" issued by the **Income Support Division of the New Mexico Human Services Department** provides monthly expenditure data on assistance programs administered by the Income Support Division through March 1991. Three of the more important programs administered by the Division are the Food Stamp, AFDC, and General Assistance programs. The number of food stamp cases in New Mexico increased by 2,032 between February and March 1991. Food stamp cases in New Mexico have increased by 11,391 or 20.8 percent since March of last year. Although food stamp cases normally peak in March of each year, the March 1991 caseload of 66,153 was the highest on record. The previous high was 64,646 cases in March of 1980. The upward trend is continuing in the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program as well, with growth of 478 cases between February and March 1991. The AFDC caseload has increased by 5,053 or 26.4 percent between March 1990 and March 1991. The additional AFDC cases are distributed fairly evenly throughout the state, although Harding, Los Alamos and Union counties have not experienced AFDC increases. New Mexico has 296 more General Assistance (GA) cases than last year, a 36.7 percent increase. More than half of the additional GA cases are in Bernalillo County. A special table given in the HSD report shows the proportion of food stamp recipients by county, with McKinley, Guadalupe, and Mora having the highest rates of food stamp recipiency and Los Alamos, Santa Fe, and Harding counties the lowest rates. Bernalillo and Sandoval counties also rank low in their proportions. Valencia county ranked near the middle at 14 percent. The authors of the HSD report account for high levels of program participation by referring to a "sluggish economy."

According to the **New Mexico Department of Agriculture**, New Mexico onion growers will plant 6,600 acres in the 1991 season, down 21 percent from the record 8,400 acres planted in 1990.

Despite an increase in contributions from the public, KNME, New Mexico's public television station, has been forced to lay off a number of staff and will produce fewer local programs. On July 1, KNME will lose a general director, a broadcast supervisor, a grants coordinator and an engineer. Three part-time positions will also be cut. The station will air 20 locally-produced "Colores" shows and 30 "At Weeks End" shows, four and six shows less, respectively than in 1991. KNME has been allocated $3.96 billion in state and federal funding in the current fiscal year, which is 6 to 7 percent less than this year when inflation is taken into account. Local funding from viewers has increased, but not enough to cover the lost funding.

A **Department of Defense** plan to scale back the U.S. Army National Guard could result in the loss of 360 full-time and 990 part-time Guard jobs in New Mexico over the next five years, according to New Mexico Guard commander Maj.Gen. Edward Baca. The cuts could also cost the state's economy $18 million a year in salaries and government contracts. The cuts are a part of a nationwide reduction in military personnel in response to shrinking defense budgets and the decline of the Soviet military threat.

U.S. Air Force officials announced in mid-April that bases in New Mexico will lose fewer people due to personnel cuts than the service had earlier projected. In early February, the Air Force announced deep personnel cuts resulting from the easing of tensions with the Soviet Union. The service said that it planned to reduce the size of its active duty fighter wings and cut its total payroll from a peak of 871,000 in 1987 to 658,000 in 1996. When the Pentagon released its 1992 budget request in February, it said it would trim payrolls at Kirtland Air Force Base by 524 military and 237 civilian positions. The updated plan calls for Kirtland to lose 498 military personnel and 97 civilians by 1993. The base would also pick up 11 reservists. The smaller estimated decrease is based on the 1993 arrival of more modern F-16C/D fighters at the base for the New Mexico Air National Guard.

The **New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department** has drafted a "game plan" to collect an extra $10 million in taxes as mandated by the state Legislature for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1991. The department will focus its efforts in three areas: more aggressive collections ($4 million), matches of New Mexico computer tapes with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service ($4 million) and audits of gasoline taxes ($2 million). Due to a budget increase of $2 million provided by the Legislature for this purpose, the Department will be able to increase its collections staff by about 50 percent, adding 30 tax collectors to the 55 to 60 already in place.

New Mexico's first **Pace Warehouse** will be a tenant in a 341,000 square-foot shopping center located at Eubank Blvd. and Interstate 40. Pace is a membership store offering general merchandise at wholesale prices. Pace, which is a subsidiary of K-Mart, will be one of three major tenants in the center, to be known as Town Park Plaza. A spokesperson for Cambridge Properties of Concord, Calif., the developer of the project, said that there will be two other major tenants in the center - a grocery store and a department store - but commitments have not yet been finalized. Construction contracts are up for bid and a general contractor will be selected shortly. Construction of the center is to begin as soon as a general contractor is selected, and Pace Warehouse is scheduled to open in November.

The Albuquerque school board cleared the way in late April for a low income housing project to be located near Susie Rayos Marmon Elementary school. In a 5 to 2 vote, the school board granted the city of Albuquerque an option to buy 4.2 acres for $294,000. The parcel, just north of the Marmon elementary school, would contain 25 single-family rental homes the city proposes to build with a federal Housing and Urban Development grant.

According to an article in the May 16 **Albuquerque Journal,** two Albuquerque businesses plan to create more than 80 jobs, mostly for people of low and moderate income, as the result of loans secured through a program offered by the city of Albuquerque's Department of Human Services. Working through the Albuquerque Development Capital program, the two firms (Aero Tech Services Inc. and Fiore Industries) have qualified for guaranteed loans. As a condition of the loan guarantees, the businesses agreed to make 55 of the new jobs available for people with incomes of between $7,000 and $8,000.

Ernst & Young, one of the last three international accounting firms with New Mexico offices, is leaving the state. All but two of the 35 employees in its Albuquerque office will no longer be employed as Ernst & Young. However, about half of the employees are expected to keep their jobs in the Roswell office when that office's managing partner takes over the practice. The Albuquerque office has about 18 employees. According to a spokesperson, Ernst decided to pull out of New Mexico because it was unable to build enough of a client base in Albuquerque's competitive accounting market. Ernst & Young's departure leave two remaining Big Six accounting firms in New Mexico: KPMG Peat Marwick and Arthur Andersen & Co. The three accounting firms survived a shakeout in the 1980's in which several national and regional firms left the Albuquerque market. They included Deloitte, Haskins & Sells, Touche Ross & Co. and Fox & Co. Ernst & Young and its predecessors have been in New Mexico since 1959. The firm has more than 300 offices worldwide, including 110 in the U.S. with 1990 revenues of about $2 billion.

Albuquerque-based **House of Carpets** plans to construct a 50,000 square-foot home and office design center on the northwest corner of Montano Rd. and Interstate 25. The $1 million facility will employ about 50 people and serve as the company's corporate headquarters as well as showroom and warehouse when completed in September. House of Carpets, a family-owned firm now in its 36th year of operation, has two Albuquerque stores plus stores in Clovis, Farmington, Las Cruces, Alamogordo, Roswell and Santa Fe.

Alamogordo Area:

Arctic Traveler, which is located in the Alamogordo Industrial Park, has been awarded a $5.4 million contract to make refrigeration units for the U.S. Army. The three-year contract will enable the company to add 50 employees by January of 1991. Arctic Traveler makes refrigeration and air conditioning units for trucks, buses and other equipment. These products are distributed throughout the U.S. and it has recently begun exporting to Saudi Arabia. The company moved its manufacturing operation from Mississippi to Alamogordo in March, but still maintains a sales and service office in Mississippi.

Albuquerque Area

Los Angeles County (California) manufacturer **Western Bedding Supply Co.** will hire 20 employees when its operation moves to Albuquerque's South Valley later this year. The company, which will bring four managers from California, plans to open in July.

Colorado-Denver Delivery trucking of Denver has withdrawn from Albuquerque and Dallas markets in a move to consolidate operations. Eight employees were laid off in Albuquerque. **RAC Transport of Denver** has purchased Colorado-Denver's New Mexico and Colorado intrastate trucking licenses and expects to expand its operations to Albuquerque.

In Albuquerque, permits for new single-family homes dropped 7 percent between February and March - from 100 permits in February to 93 in March, according to the **City of Albuquerque Code Administration Division.** Compared to March 1990, the number of

permits declined 26.2 percent, down 33 percent from last year's 126 permits. For the first quarter of 1991, new permits issued by the city of Albuquerque for single family homes were off 11.3 percent, from 284 permits issued in the first quarter of 1990 to 252 in the same period this year.

The University of New Mexico Mental Health Center will eliminate 36 staff positions and close one of its outpatient clinics because of financial problems. Twenty-four employees, including nurses, social workers, clerical workers and administrators will lose their jobs June 1. Twelve of the thirty-six positions are already vacant. Most of the affected workers will be offered similar positions within the Mental Health Center or elsewhere at the University. According to a spokeswoman, fewer than five people will be left without jobs and those people would most likely be in administrative positions.

Super City, a discount office furniture and supplies chain, is closing its eight stores, including two in Albuquerque. The company's vice president said that a soft economy in the Southwest and increased competition was forcing Super City to close its eight remaining stores.

Ground breaking for the planned **Cottonwood Mall** on Albuquerque's west side has been pushed back, but the developer still anticipates a 1993 opening. A spokesperson for mall developers Melvin Simon and Associates said that the company and several other landholders are working with the city of Albuquerque on the formation of an assessment district to put in roads and other needed infrastructure. The assessment district will provide about $15 to $16 million worth of road and drainage improvements in an area enclosing about 800 acres. The site plan approved in December 1990 is being altered because of the addition of a fifth major department store tenant. Mervyn's, J.C. Penney's, Montgomery Ward and Dillards are currently the major announced tenants. The one-million square-foot mall would be slightly larger than the Coronado Mall in the Northeast Heights and will occupy about 85 acres in the Seven Bar Ranch on the site of the former Alameda Airport.

Carlsbad Area:

The Carlsbad School Board of Administration voted in late April to terminate its 21-year contract with the United Steelworkers of America. The union represents Carlsbad Municipal School District's custodial and maintenance staff. The AFL-CIO-affiliated union represents 36 custodians and 11 maintenance employees in the district. The Steelworkers present three-year contract expires June 30.

Farmington Area:

The Navajo Nation wants to build a major high-voltage power line from the Four Corners area across Arizona to just south of Las Vegas, Nevada and is looking for utility partners for the $370 million venture. Navajo President Peterson Zah announced the project in early April in a letter to power executives in the West and Southwest. A consulting firm working with the Navajo Tribe estimates that the project would create about 400 construction jobs for the 18-month to two year construction period. If the necessary participation from utility companies is forthcoming, construction would begin in 1994.

A Farmington company is planning a 160-acre asbestos waste facility in the San Juan County area. A representative of ICU Inc. said that several companies in the area have been in need of a facility to dump the waste, which is being removed from oil field equipment as well as public buildings. The proposed facility would be located 31 miles south of Bloomfield and eight miles north of NM-44 near Huerfano Mountain.

Hillsboro/Truth or Consequences Area:

Gold Express Corporation of Denver is proceeding with plans to rebuild and reopen the Copper Flat copper, molybdenum, gold and silver mine east of Hillsboro in Sierra County southwest of Truth or Consequences. Site preparation started in late March. About 175 employees will be hired when the mine is fully operational.

Hobbs Area:

Building permits for the city of Hobbs during the month of March 1991 totaled almost three times the amount issued in February 1991, and almost double the amount issued in March 1990. Permits issued in March of this year totaled $366,095. The total in February 1991 was $125,800 and the total in March 1990 was $149,494.

Electro-Wire Truck and Industrial Products Group announced last December that it plans to expand its operations to southeastern New Mexico to better service its contracts with TMC Inc. of Roswell. Electro-Wire manufactures wire harnesses for TMC. Electo-Wire announced in early March that it plans to build a design and fabrication facility for prototype electrical harnesses. Electro-Wire expects to employ

10 to 15 people at first in the prototype facility. Under optimal conditions the facility could employ 80 to 100 people within its first year.

Las Cruces Area:

A $1.7 million **Flying J Travel Plaza,** which will include a 160 seat restaurant, is being constructed on a 22.5 acre-site in Anthony, Texas just south of the New Mexico-Texas border.

According to recent Pentagon statements, **White Sands Missile Range** will lose 128 jobs when the Army move a portion of the range's Atmospheric Science Laboratory to Adelphi, Maryland.

Portales Area:

The owner of the Hillcrest Motel in Portales is building a new $1.2 million, 41-unit **Super 8** motel on U.S. 70 in Portales.

Rio Rancho Area:

Albuquerque International Raceway has closed its office and abandoned the project of developing a 2-mile speedway track on Santa Ana land in Sandoval County. The company spent more than $1.7 million in a three and a half year effort to develop the raceway.

Roswell Area:

Transportation Manufacturing Corp. has extended its layoff date for employees targeted for layoff. The new layoff date will be in early to mid-June. A total of 777 full-time hourly and salaried employees and 112 temporary employees had been scheduled to be laid off by the end of April. The layoffs represent about one-third of the workforce at the Roswell plant.

The Roswell City Council has unanimously approved a lease agreement with LTV Aerospace and Defense Co. Inc of Dallas for possible long-term use of a building at the Roswell Industrial Air Center. LTV Aerospace will use the building for the overhaul and maintenance of large aircraft. LTV could eventually hire more than 1,000 workers, according to a representative of the Roswell Chamber of Commerce, who also said that the city would push to get displaced TMC workers hired by LTV.

Socorro-Magdalena Area:

According to an item in **"New Mexico Progress"**, a group of the nation's top astronomers known as the National Research Council has endorsed a plan to build a proposed $115 million Millimeter Array radio telescope in the vicinity of the Very Large Array radio telescope west of Magdalena. The plan for the telescope was previously endorsed by the National Science Foundation. The National Research Council also endorsed two proposals, each costing more than $30 million, for adding four receiving dishes to the VLA and the other for the replacement and upgrade of VLA equipment.

Santa Fe Area:

Ground was broken in early May for a new 46,000-square-foot, three story office building for the U.S. Bureau of Land Management. The new building, located on Rodeo Road, is scheduled to be completed by the fall of 1991.

AnnTaylor Inc. opened its women's apparel store in Santa Fe in early May. The 4,100 square-foot store, in the old Sears Building on Lincoln Ave., will employ about 12 people.

Silver City Area:

Copper mining operations in Tyrone, N.M., which had been scheduled to close this spring, will remain in operation for the rest of 1991 if copper prices remain at their current high levels, according to the chief executive of the Phelps Dodge Corp. Although Tyrone has exhausted most of the copper reserves which are economically recoverable, there are additional mining opportunities at Tyrone which will permit the mine to stay open until the end of 1991. In addition, the Phelps Dodge company's solvent extraction-electrowinning plant in Tyrone will continue to produce copper for at least 10 years. The Phelps-Dodge executive also said that Phelps Dodge enjoyed a landmark year in 1990 that included the highest earnings in the company's 157 year history, plus records in nearly every category of performance, including sales, performance and safety.

New Mexico Personal Income in 1970, 1980 and 1990:

Comparison of State Per Capita Income and Growth

Rates for Total and Per Capita Personal Income

The Bureau of Economic Analysis of the U.S. Department of Commerce recently released overall data on state personal income and per capita personal income through 1990. Several sets of ranking by state can be performed utilizing this information which can provide insight into the strengths and weaknesses of the New Mexico economy and its performance in relation to the other states. Tables given provide rankings by per capita personal income, per capita personal income growth rates, and total personal income growth rates. Each set of tables presents a different aspect of New Mexico's relative performance.

The table entitled "Per Capita Personal Income" provides an overview of New Mexico's position compared to the other states in the nation for the years 1970, 1980 and 1990. The per capita personal income ranking table shows that New Mexico's relative position improved by one position between 1970 and 1980, and then fell by 5 positions between 1980 and 1990. Other energy-dependent states such as Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana showed a similar pattern, improving their relative positions in the 1970's, and then declining in the 1980's. Neighboring states such as Arizona and Utah declined in rank both from 1970 to 1980 and from 1980 to 1990, Arizona to 34th and Utah to 48th by the latter year. Colorado showed a tendency similar to New Mexico's, rising in ranking between 1970 and 1980 and then losing rank between 1980 and 1990, to 16th in 1990.

The two companion tables providing state rankings of per capita income growth rates show that New Mexico had the 13th highest growth rate (159.7%) in the 1970's, and then dipping to the 42nd highest (at 74.2%) in the 1980's. Texas went from 6th highest in the 1970's to 45th in the 1980's. Oklahoma, Louisiana and Colorado showed similar patterns. The relatively high per capita income growth rates in the 1970's led to rankings improvements which were reversed by the slow growth of the 1980's.

Personal income growth rates showed a somewhat less volatile pattern, as New Mexico ranked 9th by this measure with growth of 232.6% in the decade of the 70's and 25th in the 80's with growth of 101.4 percent. The pattern of personal income growth rates closely followed that of Texas (from 6th to 24th) while other adjoining states showed much more drastic variations.

The table accompanying the decade comparisons provides a breakout of personal income by place of residence for 1969, 1979 and 1989. This data is the most recent personal income breakout available. This table shows New Mexico outperforming the country as a whole in personal income growth between 1969 and 1979, and lagging behind the U.S. percentage growth rate in 1979-1989. For both the United States and New Mexico, the fastest growing component of personal income between 1969 and 1979 was transfer payments, followed by dividends,interest & rent and net earnings. Between 1979 and 1989, the fastest growing component was dividends, interest & rent, followed by transfer payments and net earnings.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
1970, 1980 and 1990

By State, Ranked Highest to Lowest, 1970, 1980 and 1990

STATE	1970	RANKING	1980	RANKING	1990	RANKING
ALABAMA	$2,945	48	$7,704	47	$14,826	44
ALASKA	5,073	1	13,835	1	21,761	6
ARIZONA	3,789	26	9,172	32	16,297	34
ARKANSAS	2,827	49	7,465	49	14,218	47
CALIFORNIA	4,746	7	11,603	3	20,795	7
COLORADO	4,025	17	10,598	13	18,794	16
CONNECTICUT	5,037	2	12,112	2	25,358	1
DELAWARE	4,587	8	10,249	14	20,039	11
FLORIDA	3,943	19	9,764	24	18,586	19
GEORGIA	3,377	37	8,348	38	16,944	30
HAWAII	4,944	3	10,617	11	20,254	10
IDAHO	3,467	34	8,569	36	15,160	40
ILLINOIS	4,563	9	10,837	7	20,303	9
INDIANA	3,771	27	9,245	31	16,864	31
IOWA	3,804	24	9,537	26	17,249	26
KANSAS	3,770	28	9,941	17	17,986	21
KENTUCKY	3,141	43	8,022	43	14,929	43
LOUISIANA	3,071	46	8,682	34	14,391	45
MAINE	3,405	36	8,218	39	17,200	28
MARYLAND	4,475	11	10,790	8	21,864	5
MASSACHUSETTS	4,514	10	10,612	12	22,642	3
MICHIGAN	4,133	13	10,165	15	18,346	20
MINNESOTA	3,995	18	10,062	16	18,731	17
MISSISSIPPI	2,597	50	6,926	50	12,735	50
MISSOURI	3,809	23	9,298	29	17,497	23
MONTANA	3,528	33	8,924	33	15,110	41
NEBRASKA	3,759	29	9,274	30	17,221	27
NEVADA	4,878	4	11,421	5	19,416	13
NEW HAMPSHIRE	3,890	20	9,788	23	20,789	8
NEW JERSEY	4,805	6	11,573	4	24,968	2
NEW MEXICO	3,145	42	8,169	41	14,228	46
NEW YORK	4,855	5	10,721	10	21,975	4
NORTH CAROLINA	3,236	39	7,999	44	16,203	35
NORTH DAKOTA	3,129	44	8,538	37	15,255	39
OHIO	4,033	16	9,723	25	17,473	24
OKLAHOMA	3,436	35	9,393	28	15,444	38
OREGON	3,889	21	9,866	19	17,156	29
PENNSYLVANIA	4,042	15	9,891	18	18,672	18
RHODE ISLAND	4,050	14	9,518	27	18,841	15
SOUTH CAROLINA	3,004	47	7,589	48	15,099	42
SOUTH DAKOTA	3,200	40	8,217	40	15,872	36
TENNESSEE	3,151	41	8,030	42	15,798	37
TEXAS	3,629	31	9,798	22	16,759	32
UTAH	3,297	38	7,952	45	14,083	48
VERMONT	3,604	32	8,577	35	17,436	25
VIRGINIA	3,743	30	9,827	21	19,746	12
WASHINGTON	4,165	12	10,725	9	18,858	14
WEST VIRGINIA	3,078	45	7,915	46	13,747	49
WISCONSIN	3,889	22	9,845	20	17,503	22
WYOMING	$3,797	25	$11,339	6	$16,398	33

Source: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME GROWTH RATES

By State, Ranked Highest to Lowest, Growth Rates 1970 – 1980

STATE	RANKING	1970	1980	1970 – 1980 CHANGE	1970 – 1980 % CHANGE
WYOMING	1	$3,797	$11,339	$7,542	198.6%
LOUISIANA	2	3,071	8,682	5,611	182.7%
OKLAHOMA	3	3,436	9,393	5,957	173.4%
NORTH DAKOTA	4	3,129	8,538	5,409	172.9%
ALASKA	5	5,073	13,835	8,762	172.7%
TEXAS	6	3,629	9,798	6,169	170.0%
MISSISSIPPI	7	2,597	6,926	4,329	166.7%
ARKANSAS	8	2,827	7,465	4,638	164.1%
KANSAS	9	3,770	9,941	6,171	163.7%
COLORADO	10	4,025	10,598	6,573	163.3%
VIRGINIA	11	3,743	9,827	6,084	162.5%
ALABAMA	12	2,945	7,704	4,759	161.6%
NEW MEXICO	13	3,145	8,169	5,024	159.7%
WASHINGTON	14	4,165	10,725	6,560	157.5%
WEST VIRGINIA	15	3,078	7,915	4,837	157.1%
SOUTH DAKOTA	16	3,200	8,217	5,017	156.8%
KENTUCKY	17	3,141	8,022	4,881	155.4%
TENNESSEE	18	3,151	8,030	4,879	154.8%
OREGON	19	3,889	9,866	5,977	153.7%
WISCONSIN	20	3,889	9,845	5,956	153.1%
MONTANA	21	3,528	8,924	5,396	152.9%
SOUTH CAROLINA	22	3,004	7,589	4,585	152.6%
MINNESOTA	23	3,995	10,062	6,067	151.9%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	24	3,890	9,788	5,898	151.6%
IOWA	25	3,804	9,537	5,733	150.7%
FLORIDA	26	3,943	9,764	5,821	147.6%
GEORGIA	27	3,377	8,348	4,971	147.2%
NORTH CAROLINA	28	3,236	7,999	4,763	147.2%
IDAHO	29	3,467	8,569	5,102	147.2%
NEBRASKA	30	3,759	9,274	5,515	146.7%
MICHIGAN	31	4,133	10,165	6,032	145.9%
INDIANA	32	3,771	9,245	5,474	145.2%
PENNSYLVANIA	33	4,042	9,891	5,849	144.7%
CALIFORNIA	34	4,746	11,603	6,857	144.5%
MISSOURI	35	3,809	9,298	5,489	144.1%
ARIZONA	36	3,789	9,172	5,383	142.1%
MAINE	37	3,405	8,218	4,813	141.4%
UTAH	38	3,297	7,952	4,655	141.2%
MARYLAND	39	4,475	10,790	6,315	141.1%
OHIO	40	4,033	9,723	5,690	141.1%
NEW JERSEY	41	4,805	11,573	6,768	140.9%
CONNECTICUT	42	5,037	12,112	7,075	140.5%
VERMONT	43	3,604	8,577	4,973	138.0%
ILLINOIS	44	4,563	10,837	6,274	137.5%
MASSACHUSETTS	45	4,514	10,612	6,098	135.1%
RHODE ISLAND	46	4,050	9,518	5,468	135.0%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	47	5,250	12,322	7,072	134.7%
NEVADA	48	4,878	11,421	6,543	134.1%
DELAWARE	49	4,587	10,249	5,662	123.4%
NEW YORK	50	4,855	10,721	5,866	120.8%
HAWAII	51	$4,944	$10,617	$5,673	114.7%

Source: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME GROWTH RATES

By State, Ranked Highest to Lowest, Growth Rates 1980 – 1990

STATE	RANKING	1980	1990	1980 – 1990 CHANGE	1980 – 1990 % CHANGE
NEW JERSEY	1	$11,573	$24,968	$13,395	115.7%
MASSACHUSETTS	2	10,612	22,642	12,030	113.4%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	3	9,788	20,789	11,001	112.4%
CONNECTICUT	4	12,112	25,358	13,246	109.4%
MAINE	5	8,218	17,200	8,982	109.3%
NEW YORK	6	10,721	21,975	11,254	105.0%
VERMONT	7	8,577	17,436	8,859	103.3%
GEORGIA	8	8,348	16,944	8,596	103.0%
MARYLAND	9	10,790	21,864	11,074	102.6%
NORTH CAROLINA	10	7,999	16,203	8,204	102.6%
VIRGINIA	11	9,827	19,746	9,919	100.9%
SOUTH CAROLINA	12	7,589	15,099	7,510	99.0%
RHODE ISLAND	13	9,518	18,841	9,323	98.0%
TENNESSEE	14	8,030	15,798	7,768	96.7%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	15	12,322	24,181	11,859	96.2%
DELAWARE	16	10,249	20,039	9,790	95.5%
SOUTH DAKOTA	17	8,217	15,872	7,655	93.2%
ALABAMA	18	7,704	14,826	7,122	92.4%
HAWAII	19	10,617	20,254	9,637	90.8%
ARKANSAS	20	7,465	14,218	6,753	90.5%
FLORIDA	21	9,764	18,586	8,822	90.4%
PENNSYLVANIA	22	9,891	18,672	8,781	88.8%
MISSOURI	23	9,298	17,497	8,199	88.2%
ILLINOIS	24	10,837	20,303	9,466	87.3%
MINNESOTA	25	10,062	18,731	8,669	86.2%
KENTUCKY	26	8,022	14,929	6,907	86.1%
NEBRASKA	27	9,274	17,221	7,947	85.7%
MISSISSIPPI	28	6,926	12,735	5,809	83.9%
INDIANA	29	9,245	16,864	7,619	82.4%
KANSAS	30	9,941	17,986	8,045	80.9%
IOWA	31	9,537	17,249	7,712	80.9%
MICHIGAN	32	10,165	18,346	8,181	80.5%
OHIO	33	9,723	17,473	7,750	79.7%
CALIFORNIA	34	11,603	20,795	9,192	79.2%
NORTH DAKOTA	35	8,538	15,255	6,717	78.7%
WISCONSIN	36	9,845	17,503	7,658	77.8%
ARIZONA	37	9,172	16,297	7,125	77.7%
COLORADO	38	10,598	18,794	8,196	77.3%
UTAH	39	7,952	14,083	6,131	77.1%
IDAHO	40	8,569	15,160	6,591	76.9%
WASHINGTON	41	10,725	18,858	8,133	75.8%
NEW MEXICO	42	8,169	14,228	6,059	74.2%
OREGON	43	9,866	17,156	7,290	73.9%
WEST VIRGINIA	44	7,915	13,747	5,832	73.7%
TEXAS	45	9,798	16,759	6,961	71.0%
NEVADA	46	11,421	19,416	7,995	70.0%
MONTANA	47	8,924	15,110	6,186	69.3%
LOUISIANA	48	8,682	14,391	5,709	65.8%
OKLAHOMA	49	9,393	15,444	6,051	64.4%
ALASKA	50	13,835	21,761	7,926	57.3%
WYOMING	51	$11,339	$16,398	$5,059	44.6%

Source: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

PERSONAL INCOME GROWTH RATES
By State, Ranked Highest to Lowest, Growth Rates 1970 – 1980

STATE	RANKING	1970 1/	1980 1/	1970 – 1980 CHANGE	% CHANGE
WYOMING	1	$1,267	$5,382	$4,115	324.8%
NEVADA	2	2,406	9,250	6,844	284.5%
ARIZONA	3	6,801	25,091	18,290	268.9%
ALASKA	4	1,544	5,599	4,055	262.6%
FLORIDA	5	26,990	96,078	69,088	256.0%
TEXAS	6	40,775	140,499	99,724	244.6%
COLORADO	7	8,951	30,836	21,885	244.5%
UTAH	8	3,513	11,710	8,197	233.3%
NEW MEXICO	9	3,218	10,704	7,486	232.6%
LOUISIANA	10	11,209	36,697	25,488	227.4%
IDAHO	11	2,486	8,129	5,643	227.0%
OKLAHOMA	12	8,819	28,585	19,766	224.1%
OREGON	13	8,169	26,063	17,894	219.0%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	14	2,886	9,047	6,161	213.5%
ARKANSAS	15	5,456	17,097	11,641	213.4%
WASHINGTON	16	14,234	44,562	30,328	213.1%
SOUTH CAROLINA	17	7,806	23,790	15,984	204.8%
MISSISSIPPI	18	5,768	17,500	11,732	203.4%
VIRGINIA	19	17,440	52,754	35,314	202.5%
TENNESSEE	20	12,405	36,958	24,553	197.9%
ALABAMA	21	10,159	30,063	19,904	195.9%
GEORGIA	22	15,551	45,805	30,254	194.5%
CALIFORNIA	23	95,039	276,107	181,068	190.5%
KENTUCKY	24	10,148	29,401	19,253	189.7%
NORTH DAKOTA	25	1,937	5,590	3,653	188.6%
WEST VIRGINIA	26	5,375	15,459	10,084	187.6%
MONTANA	27	2,459	7,040	4,581	186.3%
NORTH CAROLINA	28	16,503	47,180	30,677	185.9%
KANSAS	29	8,473	23,565	15,092	178.1%
VERMONT	30	1,609	4,396	2,787	173.2%
MAINE	31	3,394	9,266	5,872	173.0%
HAWAII	32	3,772	10,279	6,507	172.5%
MINNESOTA	33	15,243	41,103	25,860	169.7%
WISCONSIN	34	17,211	46,405	29,194	169.6%
SOUTH DAKOTA	35	2,133	5,680	3,547	166.3%
NEBRASKA	36	5,593	14,589	8,996	160.8%
MARYLAND	37	17,624	45,606	27,982	158.8%
INDIANA	38	19,623	50,778	31,155	158.8%
IOWA	39	10,761	27,811	17,050	158.4%
MISSOURI	40	17,843	45,779	27,936	156.6%
MICHIGAN	41	36,765	94,080	57,315	155.9%
NEW JERSEY	42	34,549	85,367	50,818	147.1%
CONNECTICUT	43	15,306	37,692	22,386	146.3%
PENNSYLVANIA	44	47,741	117,431	69,690	146.0%
ILLINOIS	45	50,760	123,993	73,233	144.3%
OHIO	46	43,024	105,035	62,011	144.1%
DELAWARE	47	2,525	6,098	3,573	141.5%
MASSACHUSETTS	48	25,749	60,945	35,196	136.7%
RHODE ISLAND	49	3,850	9,029	5,179	134.5%
NEW YORK	50	88,708	188,321	99,613	112.3%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	51	$3,964	$7,856	$3,892	98.2%

1/ In millions of dollars

Source: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

PERSONAL INCOME GROWTH RATES
By State, Ranked Highest to Lowest, Growth Rates 1980 – 1990

STATE	RANKING	1980 1/	1990 1/	1970 – 1980 CHANGE	% CHANGE
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1	$9,047	$23,060	$14,013	154.9%
NEVADA	2	9,250	23,335	14,085	152.3%
FLORIDA	3	96,078	240,459	144,381	150.3%
GEORGIA	4	45,805	109,765	63,960	139.6%
ARIZONA	5	25,091	59,732	34,641	138.1%
VIRGINIA	6	52,754	122,178	69,424	131.6%
MARYLAND	7	45,606	104,543	58,937	129.2%
MAINE	8	9,266	21,120	11,854	127.9%
NORTH CAROLINA	9	47,180	107,403	60,223	127.6%
NEW JERSEY	10	85,367	193,008	107,641	126.1%
CALIFORNIA	11	276,107	618,850	342,743	124.1%
MASSACHUSETTS	12	60,945	136,226	75,281	123.5%
VERMONT	13	4,396	9,812	5,416	123.2%
SOUTH CAROLINA	14	23,790	52,646	28,856	121.3%
CONNECTICUT	15	37,692	83,355	45,663	121.1%
DELAWARE	16	6,098	13,349	7,251	118.9%
HAWAII	17	10,279	22,446	12,167	118.4%
ALASKA	18	5,599	11,969	6,370	113.8%
NEW YORK	19	188,321	395,336	207,015	109.9%
RHODE ISLAND	20	9,029	18,906	9,877	109.4%
TENNESSEE	21	36,958	77,052	40,094	108.5%
UTAH	22	11,710	24,263	12,553	107.2%
WASHINGTON	23	44,562	91,774	47,212	105.9%
TEXAS	24	140,499	284,678	144,179	102.6%
NEW MEXICO	25	10,704	21,556	10,852	101.4%
COLORADO	26	30,836	61,916	31,080	100.8%
MINNESOTA	27	41,103	81,948	40,845	99.4%
ALABAMA	28	30,063	59,907	29,844	99.3%
MISSOURI	29	45,779	89,535	43,756	95.6%
ARKANSAS	30	17,097	33,423	16,326	95.5%
SOUTH DAKOTA	31	5,680	11,047	5,367	94.5%
KANSAS	32	23,565	44,562	20,997	89.1%
PENNSYLVANIA	33	117,431	221,850	104,419	88.9%
IDAHO	34	8,129	15,262	7,133	87.7%
MISSISSIPPI	35	17,500	32,770	15,270	87.3%
ILLINOIS	36	123,993	232,071	108,078	87.2%
KENTUCKY	37	29,401	55,019	25,618	87.1%
OREGON	38	26,063	48,762	22,699	87.1%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	39	7,856	14,675	6,819	86.8%
NEBRASKA	40	14,589	27,182	12,593	86.3%
WISCONSIN	41	46,405	85,620	39,215	84.5%
INDIANA	42	50,778	93,494	42,716	84.1%
MICHIGAN	43	94,080	170,534	76,454	81.3%
OHIO	44	105,035	189,537	84,502	80.5%
NORTH DAKOTA	45	5,590	9,745	4,155	74.3%
IOWA	46	27,811	47,897	20,086	72.2%
MONTANA	47	7,040	12,074	5,034	71.5%
OKLAHOMA	48	28,585	48,581	19,996	70.0%
LOUISIANA	49	36,697	60,730	24,033	65.5%
WEST VIRGINIA	50	15,459	24,655	9,196	59.5%
WYOMING	51	$5,382	$7,438	$2,056	38.2%

1/ In millions of dollars
Source: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE : UNITED STATES and NEW MEXICO
1969, 1979 and 1989

United States	1969	1979	1989	Absolute Change '69 - '79	Absolute Change '79 - '89	Percent Change '69 - '79	Percent Change '79 - '89
TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (Millions)	$766,522	$2,028,510	$4,367,401	$1,261,988	$2,338,891	164.6%	115.3%
Nonfarm Personal Income	748,367	1,990,580	4,316,147	$1,242,213	$2,325,567	166.0%	116.8%
Farm Income	18,155	37,930	51,254	$19,775	$13,324	108.9%	35.1%
Population (Millions)	201.298	224.564	248.257	23.266	23.693	11.6%	10.6%
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME	$3,808	$9,033	$17,592	$5,225	$8,559	137.2%	94.8%
Derivation of Personal Income							
Total Earnings by Place of Work	$619,556	$1,559,953	$3,177,124	$940,397	$1,617,171	151.8%	103.7%
Less: Pers. Cont. for Soc. Ins.	26,013	80,662	212,117	$54,649	$131,455	210.1%	163.0%
Plus: Residence Adjustment	-176	-427	-587	-$251	-$160	142.6%	37.5%
Equals: Net Earnings By Res.	593,367	1,478,864	2,964,420	$885,497	$1,485,556	149.2%	100.5%
Plus: Dividends, Interest, Rent	101,703	275,214	765,847	$173,511	$490,633	170.6%	178.3%
Plus: Transfer Payments	71,452	274,432	637,134	$202,980	$362,702	284.1%	132.2%
Total Personal Income	$766,522	$2,028,510	$4,367,401	$1,261,988	$2,338,891	164.6%	115.3%

New Mexico	1969	1979	1989	Absolute Change '69 - '79	Absolute Change '79 - '89	Percent Change '69 - '79	Percent Change '79 - '89
TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (Thousands)	$2,919,999	$9,553,541	$20,165,315	$6,633,542	$10,611,774	227.2%	111.1%
Nonfarm Personal Income	2,803,845	9,281,814	19,844,149	$6,477,969	$10,562,335	231.0%	113.8%
Farm Income	116,154	271,727	321,166	$155,573	$49,439	133.9%	18.2%
Population (Millions)	1.011	1.281	1.525	0.270	0.244	26.7%	19.0%
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME	$2,888	$7,461	$13,221	$4,573	$5,760	158.3%	77.2%
Derivation of Personal Income							
Total Earnings by Place of Work	$2,391,454	$7,430,562	$14,136,245	$5,039,108	$6,705,683	210.7%	90.2%
Less: Pers. Cont. for Soc. Ins.	97,169	378,255	983,251	$281,086	$604,996	289.3%	159.9%
Plus: Residence Adjustment	-20,665	-7,341	17,917	$13,324	$25,258	-64.5%	-344.1%
Equals: Net Earnings By Res.	2,273,620	7,044,966	13,170,911	$4,771,346	$6,125,945	209.9%	87.0%
Plus: Dividends, Interest, Rent	333,322	1,133,183	3,509,448	$799,861	$2,376,265	240.0%	209.7%
Plus: Transfer Payments	313,057	1,375,392	3,484,956	$1,062,335	$2,109,564	339.3%	153.4%
Total Personal Income	$2,919,999	$9,553,541	$20,165,315	$6,633,542	$10,611,774	227.2%	111.1%

NEW MEXICO
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION
1990 ANNUAL AVERAGES

SELECTED CATEGORIES	POPULATION	PARTICIPATION RATE 1/	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE TOTAL	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE 2/
Total, 16 years and older	**1,108,000**	**63.2%**	**700,000**	**656,000**	**44,000**	**6.3%**
Men	527,000	73.3%	386,000	361,000	25,000	6.5%
Women	580,000	54.1%	314,000	295,000	19,000	6.0%
Both sexes, 16–19 years	85,000	48.6%	41,000	34,000	7,000	17.6%
White	**986,000**	**63.5%**	**626,000**	**591,000**	**35,000**	**5.6%**
Men	473,000	73.9%	350,000	331,000	19,000	5.5%
Women	513,000	53.9%	276,000	261,000	16,000	5.7%
Both sexes, 16–19 years	70,000	51.1%	36,000	30,000	6,000	17.0%
Black	**3/**	**3/**	**3/**	**3/**	**3/**	**3/**
Hispanic Origin 4/	**360,000**	**60.6%**	**218,000**	**200,000**	**18,000**	**8.3%**
Men	172,000	70.2%	121,000	110,000	11,000	8.8%
Women	188,000	51.8%	97,000	90,000	8,000	7.7%
Both sexes, 16–19 years	29,000	43.5%	13,000	10,000	3,000	22.0%
Total By Age						
16 to 19 years	85,000	48.6%	41,000	34,000	7,000	17.6%
20 to 24 years	100,000	72.5%	72,000	65,000	8,000	10.7%
25 to 34 years	256,000	79.4%	204,000	189,000	14,000	7.0%
35 to 44 years	221,000	82.7%	183,000	175,000	8,000	4.4%
45 to 54 years	158,000	75.9%	120,000	115,000	5,000	4.3%
55 to 64 years	125,000	47.8%	60,000	59,000	1,000	2.0%
65 years and over	162,000	12.4%	20,000	20,000	3/	1.9%

1/ Participation rates are calculated from unrounded population and labor force estimates.
2/ Unemployment rates are calculated from unrounded labor force and unemployment estimates.
3/ Data did not meet reliability criterion due to small sample size.
4/ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race; however, the majority are in the White category.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Glossary of Terms used in the New Mexico Labor Market Review

A. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED, and UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Conceptually, persons in the civilian labor force are counted where they reside. These estimates are derived monthly; the reference period to which the estimates pertain is the calendar week including the 12th day of the month. This week is referred to as the "survey week."

Labor Force

The term "labor force" refers to an estimate of the number of persons, 16 years of age and older, classified as "Employed" or "Unemployed".

The "Civilian Labor Force" is the total labor force (as defined above), excluding persons in the Armed Forces. Most published data, including national and state estimates, pertain to the Civilian Labor Force.

Civilian Labor Force = Employed + Unemployed

Employed (Persons by place of residence)

Employed persons are those individuals, 16 years of age and older, who did any work at all during the survey week as paid employees, in their own business, profession or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family operated business. Also counted as employed are those persons who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons. Individuals are counted only once even though they may hold more than one job.

Unemployed

Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week but who made specific efforts to find a job within the previous 4 weeks and were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, but were not actively seeking work because they were (a) waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off; or (b) waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian force.

B. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (Jobs by place of work)

This monthly employment-by-industry series refers to the number of persons on individual employer payrolls during the reference period each month. The reference period for all employers, except federal government, is the pay period which includes the twelfth of the month. For federal government establishments, the reference period used is the last day of the calendar month. Intermittent federal workers are counted if they performed any service during the month.

This data excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid volunteers or family workers, domestic workers in individual households and the Armed Forces. (Civilian military jobs are counted). Also omitted are employees on leave without pay or on strike for the entire reference period.

It is important to note that this data series differs from the total employment estimates described in Section A.- Civilian Labor Force, Employed, Unemployed and Unemployment Rate, because the nonagricultural wage and salary series is based on a job by place of work concept while the total employment series is based on an employed person by place of residence concept.

C. ADDITIONAL TERMINOLOGY

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

There are approximately 300 designated MSAs in the U. S., and New Mexico contains three: The Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo County), the Las Cruces MSA (Dona Ana County) and the Santa Fe MSA (Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties).

An MSA is a statistical standard designated and defined by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards (OFSPS). MSA's are designated so that governmental agencies will use a common geographical classification in the production of data on metropolitan areas in the nation. The general concept of an MSA is one of a large population nucleus, together with any adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus.

Quadrants

In order to improve the overview of state employment conditions given on the front page of the Review, the state has been divided into geographic quadrants which exclude the three Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

1.)The northeast quadrant includes Colfax, Guadalupe, Harding, Mora, Quay, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Taos, Torrance, and Union counties.
2.)The southeast quadrant includes Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Lea, Lincoln, Otero, and Roosevelt counties.
3.)The southwest quadrant includes Catron, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia counties.
4.)The northwest quadrant includes Cibola, McKinley, Sandoval, and San Juan counties.

This division of the state into quadrants follows the pattern established by the periodic wage surveys conducted by the Economic Research and Analysis Bureau.

Labor Force Participation Rate

The number of persons in the labor force as a percent of the total population, 16 years of age or older.

Estimate

An approximate figure arrived at following specified procedures, thoughtful consideration of facts and/or approximate calculations, is an estimate. It does not imply an exact figure and may be subject to change or revision as additional facts or improved techniques become available. Estimates based on early sample returns or heavily upon the judgment of an Analyst because important information is as yet unavailable are identified as Preliminary Estimates.

Revised Estimate

This is a figure which has been developed using additional data or new techniques. It may not significantly change previously issued figure.

Benchmark

Estimates are normally based on a sample or less than complete preliminary information. Revision of initial data based upon reasonably complete information is called a "Benchmark". A Benchmark, then, is a periodic planned revision.

Goods-producing Sector

The "Goods-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes the construction, manufacturing and mining industries.

Services-producing Sector

The "Services-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes: transportation & public utilities, trade, finance, insurance & real estate, services and government.

New Publication

Current wage information for the Albuquerque area is available now from the New Mexico Department of Labor. The thirteenth annual Albuquerque small employer wage survey was conducted by the DOL during April and May 1991. This survey, the Albuquerque Small Employer Wage Survey, is one of a series of New Mexico wage surveys that cover different areas of the state and can be obtained at no cost from the DOL.

Survey questionnaires were mailed to companies in Bernalillo County and in Rio Rancho employing between twenty to one hundred workers. For a few industries, employers with as few as ten workers were surveyed. The employers' response to the survey was excellent. Usable replies were received from 43.6% (639 of 1467) of the companies sampled in the survey. Of the 137 occupations surveyed, 127 occupations met the minimum criterion of three firms reporting to permit publication.

In response to numerous requests by employers for wage information, several new occupations were added to the 1991 survey. Among the new occupations surveyed are counselors, child care workers, teachers and several others in the child care and social services area.

As an aid to employers, the 1991 survey report also lists the median wage paid by employers for each occupation reported. This median wage is the wage recorded at the midpoint of the sample, half of the employers paid more than the median wage and half paid less. This year's report also includes an example of the methods used in computing the survey results.

Among the highlights of this year's report is the listing of the top ten occupations based on average wage:

Lawyer	$31.37
Physicist	$29.21
Electrical Engineer	$27.44
Mechanical Engineer	$23.23
General Manager	$20.43
Geologist/Geophysicist	$19.61
Civil Engineer	$19.24
Physician Assistant	$19.10
Computer Systems Analyst	$18.86
Architect	$18.26

If you would like a copy of the Albuquerque Small Employer Wage Survey please contact:

New Mexico Department of Labor
Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis
P.O. Box 1928
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103
(505) 841-8645

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The Zuni rainbird on the cover of the *New Mexico Labor Market Review* is one of many semi-abstract interpretations of the bird motif used commonly as decoration for New Mexico Pueblo Indian pottery. Artists used bird designs as symbolic messengers carrying man's prayers for rain and fertility. Rainbird designs are found in prehistoric cultures of the Southwest dating back for more than a thousand years.